NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1809. [*No.* 2455.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Meeting of the *RHODE-ISLAND COAL COMPANY* will be held at *Fairbanks'* Tavern, in Tiverton, in the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of May, at 4 o'clock P. M. agreeably to the 3d ſection of the act incorporating ſaid Company, for the purpoſe of chuſing a Preſident, Clerk, Treaſurer, a Board of Directors, and ſuch other officers as they may think needful, for the well ordering and managing the affairs of ſaid Corporation; and of determining the tenure of all ſaid officers, in their reſpective offices, and alſo to agree upon and eſtabliſh the manner of calling all future meetings of ſaid Coporation, and the place or places of holding the ſame, and alſo to tranſact ſuch other buſineſs as may then and there come before ſaid Meeting.

PERKINS NICHOLS,
JOHN DAVIS,
JOSEPH TILDEN.

April 18, 1809.

Thomas Dennis,

Has for Sale,

TWO Hundred Boxes of WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

Aaron C. Dennis,

Has for Sale,

400 Pieces Swediſh DIAPER.
17 Do. Ruſſia CANVASS.
3 Do. Ravens DUCK.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, No. 90, Thames-ſtreet, 3 doors ſouth of Market-ſquare, by wholeſale and retail, Cordage from 4 1-2 inch to 6 thread ratling, bolt-rope, worming, ſpun yarn, mariine, houſe line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, ſewing and ſeine twine, ſmall fiſhing lines, &c.—Alſo for Sale; 10 or 12 Cwt. of Swede's ſquare and flat bar Iron, cheap for caſh.—*Alſo*, An Aſſortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimenſion, made at ſhort notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store ſo near the ſhipping, where may be had at all times, an Aſſortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this Town, they flatter themſelves that they ſhall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

Mary Thurſton,

Informs her Friends and the public in general.

THAT ſhe has taken the rooms in the Houſe of Mrs. *Penrose*, in Church-ſtreet, No. 4, where ſhe has juſt received an elegant Aſſortment of faſhionable Ladies and Children's Bonnets, together with ſtraw Trimmings, which ſhe offers for Sale on the moſt reaſonable terms.—Bonnetts of all kinds made on the ſhorteſt notice and orders from every quarter ſtrictly attended to

☞ Wanted immediately, 3 or 4 ſmart Girls, who can be well recommended.

Newport, April 22, 1809.

William Douglaſs,

At the Head of Broad-Street,

HAS juſt received 1000 wt. clean Red Clover Seed, 100 buſhels Heard's Seed 100 do. Borden's Seed, 14 do. Arched Graſs 10 do. Red-Top do.—The above Seeds are new and clean; and will be Sold cheap for Caſh.

Newport, Feb. 2, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 13, Waſhington-Square, oppoſite the State-Houſe.—For terms, &c. enquire at this Office.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

THE Dwelling-Houſe and Shop, No. 6, Market-ſquare.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE Mainſail and Jibb, containing about fifteen bolts of Holland's Duck, two years in wear, but now in good order.—Enquire of

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

LOST,

about Three Weeks ſince, A LARGE Leather Portmanteau, containing wearing apparel, ſome Spaniſh and French Books, and Papers of conſequence to the Owner.—Whoever has found it, and will leave it at the Office of the Newport Mercury, or at No 51, Thames-ſtreet, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS.

Newport, April 14, 1809.

BOARDING AND TEA-HOUSE.

THE Subſcriber informs the Public, that he has taken as a BOARDING and TEA-HOUSE, that very convenient ſtand of Dr. *Richardſon's*, in Portſmouth, four and a half miles from Newport.—The ſituation is uncommonly pleaſant the Chambers large, elegant, and airy, and pleaſe the eye with a moſt extenſive and beautiful land and water proſpect. Every attention will be paid to thoſe who may favour him with their company.

WILLIAM ALMY.

Portsmouth, April 14, 1809.

John F. Townſend & Co.

No. 123, *Thames-ſtreet, Front of Capt. James Perry's.*

HAVE juſt received an additional ſupply of GOODS ſuited to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on the loweſt terms, among which are:—India Cottons, cotton ſhirting, flannels baizes Broadcloths, Caſſimeres, fine linen Cambric fine cambric Handkerchies, black and crimſon tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, ſlate and black Engliſh ſilk Hoſe, long and habit beaver Gloves black Satrin, cotton armletts, large cotton fancy ſhawls, black and white Crape, ſcarlet Bombazet, pelice Flannels, a few pieces very fine Iriſh Linens, Muffs and Tippets, &c.—Alſo for Sale, a handſome aſſortment of real ſuperfine black, blue, brown, corbeau, bottle green and drab Broadcloths and Caſſimeres, which from their prices, cannot fail to pleaſe thoſe in want.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Solomon Townſend & Co

No. 157 *Thames-ſtreet.*

HAVE juſt received their ſupply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they offer for Sale on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Freſh Garden Seeds.

James Taylor,

IS now ſelling at No. 148 Thames-Street, Newport, a very general Aſſortment of Freſh and Genuine GARDEN SEEDS, collected from various ſources, conſiſting of the various kinds of Peas; Beans; Cabbage; Radiſh; Lettuce; Beet; Carrot; Parſnip; Turnip; Onion; Cucumber; Celery; Squaſh; Sweet Majoram; Thyme; Summer Savory; Parſley; Peppergraſs; Aſparagus; Sage; Pepper; Spinage; Naſturtion; Endive; Water and Muſk Melon; Vegetable Oyſters, &c. &c. &c.

☞ J. TAYLOR continues to ſell Drugs; Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. &c. as heretofore.

N. B. No Flower Seeds this year.

Newport, March 4, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE

On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the buſhel or ſmaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the buſhel; Coal by the buſhel.—*Alſo*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, ſuitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808

NOTICE is hereby given That MARY WANTON of Newport, ſole Executrix of the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Stephen Ayrault Wanton*, late of ſaid Newport, mariner, deceaſed, hath taken upon herſelf that truſt and given bonds as the law directs. All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them, as well as all perſons indebted to make payment to the Subſcriber, who is legally authorized by letter of Attorney from ſaid Executrix, to conduct the Adminiſtration upon ſaid eſtate

THOMAS DENNIS.

Newport, January 6, 1808.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors againſt the eſtate of *John C. Scott*, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give notice, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of ſaid eſtate to bring in and prove their reſpective claims, and that we will attend at our reſpective dwellings for that purpoſe.

FRANCIS MALBONE
JOHN MEIN
WILLIAM ENNIS } *Com'rs*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted tomake immediate payment to

THOMAS TOWNSEND *Admr.*

Newport, Dec. 12, 1808.

THE Subſcribers having been by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Portſmouth, appointed commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors againſt the eſtate of ANN SHEARMAN, late of Portſmouth, widow, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give notice, that ſix months from the date hereof is allowed to the creditors of ſaid eſtate to bring in and prove their reſpective claims, and that we will attend at our reſpective dwellings for that purpoſe.

HENRY LAWTON,
GEORGE HALL. 2d. } *Com'rs.*

Portsmouth, April 11, 1809.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors againſt the eſtate of *Tagmas Weeden*, late of Newport, a free man of colour, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give notice, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of ſaid eſtate to bring in and prove their reſpective claims, and that we will attend at our reſpective dwellings for that purpoſe.

EDWARD THURSTON,
CHRISTOPHER RHODES. } *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

RUTH WEEDEN, *Adm'x.*

Newport March 5, 1809.

From the National Intelligencer of the 19th of April.

IMPORTANT.

SINCE the arrival of Mr. Oakley at Waſhington, Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, and Mr. Erſkine, the Britiſh Miniſter, have been, we underſtand, every day engaged in diſcuſſions in relation to two points of difference between the United States and Great-Britain, which, it ſeems, Mr. Erſkine has been authoriſed to arrange in virtue of powers received from his government by the Britiſh ſloop of war, now lying at Hampton, ſubject to his orders. The following notes ſhew the happy reſult of theſe diſcuſſions.

(No. I.)

FROM MR. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH.

Waſhington, April 17, 1809.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that I have received his Majeſty's commands, to repreſent to the government of the United States, that his Majeſty is animated by the moſt ſincere deſire for an adjuſtment of the differences, which have unhappily ſo long prevailed between the two countries, the recapitulation of which might have a tendency to impede, if not prevent an amicable underſtanding.

It having been repreſented to his Majeſty's government, that the Congreſs of the United States, in their proceedings at the opening of the laſt ſeſſion, had evinced an intention of paſſing certain laws, which would place the relations of Great-Britain with the United States upon an equal footing, in all reſpects, with the other belligerent powers. I have accordingly received his Majeſty's commands, in the event of ſuch laws taking place, to offer, on the part of his Majeſty, an honourable reparation for the aggreſſion, committed by a Britiſh naval officer, in the attack on the United States frigate Cheſapeake.

Conſidering the act, paſſed by the Congreſs of the United States on the 1ſt of March, (uſually termed the non-intercourſe act) as having produced a ſtate of equality, in the relations of the two belligerent powers, with reſpect to the United States, I have to ſubmit, conformably to inſtructions, for the conſideration of the American government, ſuch terms of ſatisfaction and reparation, as his Majeſty is induced to believe, will be accepted, in the ſame ſpirit of conciliation, with which they are propoſed.

In addition to the prompt diſavowal made by his Majeſty, on being apprized of the unauthorized act, committed by his naval officer, whoſe recall, as a mark of the King's diſpleaſure, from an highly important and honourable command, immediately enſued, his Majeſty is willing to reſtore the men forcibly taken out of the Cheſapeake, and if acceptable to the American government, to make a ſuitable proviſion for the unfortunate ſufferers on that occaſion:

I have the honour to be, with ſentiments of the higheſt reſpect and conſideration, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

D. M. ERSKINE.

The Hon. Robert Smith, Esq.
Sec'ry of State, &c. &c. &c.

(No. II.)

Department of State, April 17, 1809.

SIR—I have laid before the Preſident your note, in which you have, in the name and by the order of his Britannic Majeſty, declared that his Britannic Majeſty is deſirous of making an honourable reparation for the aggreſſion committed by a Britiſh naval officer in the attack on the United States frigate, the Cheſapeake; that, in addition to his prompt diſavowal of the act, his Majeſty, as a mark of his diſpleaſure, did immediately recall the offending officer from a highly important and honourable command; and that he is willing to reſtore the men forcibly taken out of the Chaſapeake, and, if acceptable to the American government, to make a ſuitable proviſion for the unfortunate ſufferers on that occaſion.

The government of the United States having, at all times, entertained a ſincere deſire for an adjuſtment of the differences, which have ſo long and ſo unhappily ſubſiſted between the two countries, the Preſident cannot but receive with pleaſure aſſurances, that his Britannic Majeſty is animated by the ſame diſpoſition; and that he is ready, in conformity to this diſpoſition, to make atonement for the inſult and aggreſſion committed by one of his naval officers in the attack on the United States frigate the Cheſapeake.

As it appears, at the ſame time, that, in making this offer, his Britannic Majeſty derives a motive from the equality, now exiſting, in the relations of the United States, with the two belligerent powers, the Preſident owes it to the occaſion, and to himſelf, to let it be underſtood, that this equality is a reſult incident to a ſtate of things, growing out of diſtinct conſiderations.

With this explanation, as requiſite as it is frank, I am authoriſed to inform you, that the Preſident accepts the note delivered by you, in the name and by the order of his Britannic Majeſty, and will conſider the ſame with the engagement contained therein, when fulfilled, as a ſatisfaction for the inſult and injury of which he has complained. But I have it in expreſs charge from the Preſident to ſtate, that while he forbears to inſiſt on a further puniſhment of the offending officer, he is not the leſs ſenſible of the juſtice and utility of ſuch an example, nor the leſs perſuaded that it would beſt comport with what is due from his Britannic Majeſty to his own honour.

I have the honor to be, with the higheſt reſpect and conſideration, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

R. SMITH.

The Hon. David M. Erskine, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty.

(No. III.)

MR. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH.

Waſhington, April 18th, 1809.

SIR,—I have the honor of informing you, that his Majeſty, having been perſuaded that the honorable reparation which he had cauſed to be tendered for the unauthoriſed attack upon the American frigate Cheſapeake would be accepted by the government of the United States in the ſame ſpirit of conciliation, with which it was propoſed, has inſtructed me to expreſs his ſatisfaction, ſhould ſuch a happy termination of that affair take place—not only as having removed a painful cauſe of difference, but as affording a fair proſpect of a complete and cordial underſtanding being re-eſtabliſhed between the two countries.

The favourable change in the relations of his Majeſty with the United States, which has been produced by the Act (uſually termed the Non-Intercourſe Act) paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, was alſo anticipated by his Majeſty, and has encouraged a further hope, that a re-conſideration of the exiſting differences might lead to their ſatisfactory adjuſtment.

On theſe grounds and expectations, I am inſtructed to communicate to the American government, his Majeſty's determination of ſending to the United States an Envoy Extraordinary inveſted with full powers to conclude a treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries.

In the mean time, with a view to contribute to the attainment of ſo deſirable an object; his Majeſty would be willing to withdraw his Orders in Council, of January and November, 1807, ſo far as reſpects the United States, in the perſuaſion that the Preſident would iſſue a Proclamation, for the renewal of the intercourſe with Great-Britain, and that whatever difference of opinion ſhould ariſe in the interpretation of the terms of ſuch an agreement will be removed in the propoſed negociation.

I have the honor to be, with ſentiments of the higheſt conſideration and eſteem, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

D. M. ERSKINE.

Hon. Robert Smith, &c. &c. &c.

(No. IV.)

MR. SMITH TO MR. ERSKINE.

Department of State, April 18th, 1809.

SIR,—The Note which I had the honor of receiving from you this day, I loſt no time in laying before the Preſident, who, being ſincerely deſirous of a ſatisfactory adjuſtment of the differences unhappily exiſting between Great-Britain and the United States, has authoriſed me to aſſure you, that he will meet with a diſpoſition correſpondent with that of his Britannic Majeſty, the determination of his Majeſty to ſend to the United States a ſpecial Envoy, inveſted with full powers to conclude a treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries.

I am further authoriſed to aſſure you that in caſe his Britannic Majeſty ſhould, in the mean time, withdraw his orders in council of January and Nov. 1807, ſo far as reſpects the United States, the Preſident will not fail to iſſue a Proclamation by virtue of the authority and for the purpoſes ſpecified in the eleventh ſection of the ſtatute, commonly called the Non-Intercourſe Act.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) R. SMITH.

(No. V.)

MR. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH.

Waſhington, April 19, 1809.

SIR.—In conſequence of the acceptance by the Preſident, as ſtated in your letter dated the 18th inſt. of the propoſals made by me on the part of his Majeſty, in my letter of the ſame day, for the renewal of the intercourſe between the reſpective countries, I am authoriſed to declare that his Majeſty's orders in council of January and Nov. 1807, will have been withdrawn as reſpect the United States on the 10th day of June next.

I have the honour to be, with great reſpect and conſideration, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant.

(Signed) D. M. ERSKINE.

HON. ROBERT SMITH, &c. &c. &c.

(No. VI.)

MR. SMITH TO MR. ERSKINE.

Department of State, April 19, 1809.

SIR,—I have laid before the Preſident your note of this day, containing an aſſurance,

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1809. [*No.* 2455.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Meeting of the *RHODE-ISLAND COAL COMPANY* will be held at *Fairbanks'* Tavern, in Tiverton, in the State of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of May, at 4 o'clock P. M. agreeably to the 3d section of the act incorporating said Company, for the purpose of chusing a President, Clerk, Treasurer, a Board of Directors, and such other officers as they may think needful, for the well ordering and managing the affairs of said Corporation; and of determining the tenure of all said officers, in their respective offices, and also to agree upon and establish the manner of calling all future meetings of said Coporation, and the place or places of holding the same, and also to transact such other business as may then and there come before said Meeting.

PERKINS NICHOLS,
JOHN DAVIS,
JOSEPH TILDEN.

April 18, 1809.

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Newport, April 21, 1809.

Mary Thurston,

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THAT she has taken the rooms in the House of Mrs. *Penrose*, in Church-street, No. 4, where she has just received an elegant Assortment of fashionable Ladies and Children's Bonnets, together with straw Trimmings, which she offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms.—Bonnetts of all kinds made on the shortest notice and orders from every quarter strictly attended to

☞ Wanted immediately, 3 or 4 smart Girls, who can be well recommended.

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HAS just received 1000 wt. clean Red Clover Seed, 100 bushels Heard's Seed 100 do. Borden's Seed, 14 do. Arched Grass 10 do. Red-Top do.—The above Seeds are new and clean; and will be Sold cheap for Cash.

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WILLIAM ALMY.

Portsmouth, April 14, 1809.

John F. Townsend & Co.

No. 123, *Thames-street, Front of Capt. James Perry's.*

HAVE just received an additional supply of GOODS, suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms, among which are :—India Cottons, cotton shirting, flannels baizes Broadcloths, Cassimeres, fine linen Cambric fine cambric Handkerchies, black and crimson tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, slate and black English silk Hose, long and habit beaver Gloves black Sattin, cotton armletts, large cotton fancy shawls, black and white Crape, scarlet Bombazet, pelice Flannels, a few pieces very fine Irish Linens, Muffs and Tippets, &c.—Also for Sale, a handsome assortment of real superfine black, blue, brown, corbeau, bottle green and drab Broadcloths and Cassimeres, which from their prices, cannot fail to please those in want.

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☞ J. TAYLOR continues to sell Drugs; Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. &c. as heretofore.

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Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile; made of Pipe Clay; suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given That MARY WANTON of Newport, sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of *Stephen Ayrault Wanton*, late of said Newport, mariner, deceased, hath taken upon herself that trust and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit them, as well as all persons indebted to make payment to the Subscriber, who is legally authorized by letter of Attorney from said Executrix, to conduct the Administration upon said estate

THOMAS DENNIS.

Newport, January 6, 1808.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *John C. Scott*, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

FRANCIS MALBONE,
JOHN MEIN,
WILLIAM ENNIS } *Com'rs*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS TOWNSEND *Admr.*

Newport, Dec. 12, 1808.

THE Subscribers having been by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Portsmouth, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of ANN SHEARMAN, late of Portsmouth, widow, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof is allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

HENRY LAWTON,
GEORGE HALL, 2d. } *Com'rs.*

Portsmouth, April 11, 1809.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *Thomas Weeden*, late of Newport, a free man of colour, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

EDWARD THURSTON,
CHRISTOPHER RHODES. } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

RUTH WEEDEN, *Adm'x.*

Newport, March 5, 1809.

From the National Intelligencer of the 19th of April.

IMPORTANT.

SINCE the arrival of Mr. Oakley at Washington, Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, and Mr. Erskine, the British Minister, have been, we understand, every day engaged in discussions in relation to two points of difference between the United States and Great-Britain, which, it seems, Mr. Erskine has been authorised to arrange in virtue of powers received from his government by the British sloop of war, now lying at Hampton, subject to his orders. The following notes shew the happy result of these discussions.

(No. I.)

FROM MR. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH.

Washington, April 17, 1809.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that I have received his Majesty's commands, to represent to the government of the United States, that his Majesty is animated by the most sincere desire for an adjustment of the differences, which have unhappily so long prevailed between the two countries, the recapitulation of which might have a tendency to impede, if not prevent an amicable understanding.

It having been represented to his Majesty's government, that the Congress of the United States, in their proceedings at the opening of the last session, had evinced an intention of passing certain laws, which would place the relations of Great-Britain with the United States upon an equal footing, in all respects, with the other belligerent powers. I have accordingly received his Majesty's commands, in the event of such laws taking place, to offer, on the part of his Majesty, an honourable reparation for the aggression, committed by a British naval officer, in the attack on the United States frigate Chesapeake.

Considering the act, passed by the Congress of the United States on the 1st of March, (usually termed the non-intercourse act) as having produced a state of equality, in the relations of the two belligerent powers, with respect to the United States, I have to submit, conformably to instructions, for the consideration of the American government, such terms of satisfaction and reparation, as his Majesty is induced to believe, will be accepted, in the same spirit of conciliation, with which they are proposed.

In addition to the prompt disavowal made by his Majesty, on being apprized of the unauthorised act, committed by his naval officer, whose recall, as a mark of the King's displeasure, from an highly important and honourable command, immediately ensued, his Majesty is willing to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, and if acceptable to the American government, to make a suitable provision for the unfortunate sufferers on that occasion:

I have the honour to be, with sentiments of the highest respect and consideration, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

D. M. ERSKINE.

The Hon. Robert Smith, Esq.
Sec'ry of State, &c. &c. &c.

(No. II.)

Department of State, April 17, 1809.

SIR—I have laid before the President your note, in which you have, in the name and by the order of his Britannic Majesty, declared that his Britannic Majesty is desirous of making an honourable reparation for the aggression committed by a British naval officer in the attack on the United States frigate, the Chesapeake; that, in addition to his prompt disavowal of the act, his Majesty, as a mark of his displeasure, did immediately recall the offending officer from a highly important and honourable command; and that he is willing to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, and, if acceptable to the American government, to make a suitable provision for the unfortunate sufferers on that occasion.

The government of the United States having, at all times, entertained a sincere desire for an adjustment of the differences, which have so long and so unhappily subsisted between the two countries, the President cannot but receive with pleasure assurances, that his Britannic Majesty is animated by the same disposition; and that he is ready, in conformity to this disposition, to make atonement for the insult and aggression committed by one of his naval officers in the attack on the United States frigate the Chesapeake.

As it appears, at the same time, that, in making this offer, his Britannic Majesty derives a motive from the equality, now existing, in the relations of the United States, with the two belligerent powers, the President owes it to the occasion, and to himself, to let it be understood, that this equality is a result incident to a state of things, growing out of distinct considerations.

With this explanation, as requisite as it is frank, I am authorised to inform you, that the President accepts the note delivered by you, in the name and by the order of his Britannic Majesty, and will consider the same with the engagement contained therein, when fulfilled, as a satisfaction for the insult and injury of which he has complained. But I have it in express charge from the President to state, that while he forbears to insist on a further punishment of the offending officer, he is not the less sensible of the justice and utility of such an example, nor the less persuaded that it would best comport with what is due from his Britannic Majesty to his own honour.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect and consideration, Sir, your most obedient servant,

R. SMITH.

The Hon. David M. Erskine, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty.

(No. III.)

MR. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH.

Washington, April 18*th*, 1809.

SIR,—I have the honor of informing you, that his Majesty, having been persuaded that the honorable reparation which he had caused to be tendered for the unauthorised attack upon the American frigate Chesapeake would be accepted by the government of the United States in the same spirit of conciliation, with which it was proposed, has instructed me to express his satisfaction, should such a happy termination of that affair take place—not only as having removed a painful cause of difference, but as affording a fair prospect of a complete and cordial understanding being re-established between the two countries.

The favourable change in the relations of his Majesty with the United States, which has been produced by the Act (usually termed the Non-Intercourse Act) passed in the last session of Congress, was also anticipated by his Majesty, and has encouraged a further hope, that a re-consideration of the existing differences might lead to their satisfactory adjustment.

On these grounds and expectations, I am instructed to communicate to the American government, his Majesty's determination of sending to the United States an Envoy Extraordinary invested with full powers to conclude a treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries.

In the mean time, with a view to contribute to the attainment of so desirable an object; his Majesty would be willing to withdraw his Orders in Council, of January and November, 1807, so far as respects the United States, in the persuasion that the President would issue a Proclamation, for the renewal of the intercourse with Great-Britain, and that whatever difference of opinion should arise in the interpretation of the terms of such an agreement will be removed in the proposed negociation.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the highest consideration and esteem, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

D. M. ERSKINE.

Hon. Robert Smith, &c. &c. &c.

(No. IV.)

MR. SMITH TO MR. ERSKINE.

Department of State, April 18*th*, 1809.

SIR,—The Note which I had the honor of receiving from you this day, I lost no time in laying before the President, who, being sincerely desirous of a satisfactory adjustment of the differences unhappily existing between Great-Britain and the United States, has authorised me to assure you, that he will meet with a disposition correspondent with that of his Britannic Majesty, the determination of his Majesty to send to the United States a special Envoy, invested with full powers to conclude a treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries.

I am further authorised to assure you that in case his Britannic Majesty should, in the mean time, withdraw his orders in council of January and Nov. 1807, so far as respects the United States, the President will not fail to issue a Proclamation by virtue of the authority and for the purposes specified in the eleventh section of the statute, commonly called the Non-Intercourse Act.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) R. SMITH.

(No. V.)

MR. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH.

Washington, April 19, 1809.

SIR,—In consequence of the acceptance by the President, as stated in your letter dated the 18th inst. of the proposals made by me on the part of his Majesty, in my letter of the same day, for the renewal of the intercourse between the respective countries, I am authorised to declare that his Majesty's orders in council of January and Nov. 1807, will have been withdrawn as respect the United States on the 10th day of June next.

I have the honour to be, with great respect and consideration, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) D. M. ERSKINE.

HON. ROBERT SMITH, &c. &c. &c.

(No. VI.)

MR. SMITH TO MR. ERSKINE.

Department of State, April 19, 1809.

SIR,—Having laid before the President your note of this day, containing an assurance,

that his Britannic Majesty will, on the 10th day of June next, have withdrawn his Orders in Council of January and November 1807, so far as respects the United States, I have the honour of informing you that the President will accordingly, and in pursuance of the 11th section of the statute, commonly called the Non-Intercourse Act, issue a Proclamation, so that the trade of the United States with Great-Britain, may on the same day be renewed, in the manner provided in the said section. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) R. SMITH.

BY THE
PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is provided by the 11th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies; and for other purposes"—that "in case either France or Great-Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States," the President is authorised to declare the same by Proclamation; after which the trade suspended by the said act, and by an act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed with the nation so doing.—And whereas the Honorable David Montague Erskine, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has by the order and in the name of his Sovereign declared to this government, that the British Orders in Council, of January and November, 1807, will have been withdrawn as respects the United States, on the 10th day of June next. Now therefore I JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim, that the Orders in Council aforesaid will have been withdrawn on the said tenth day of June next; after which day the trade of the United States with Great-Britain, as suspended by the act of Congress above mentioned, and an act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the nineteenth day of April, in the year
(L.S.) of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States, the thirty-third.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
RT. SMITH, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE LAST MAILS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 19.

REBELLION EXPIRING.

AT twelve o'clock, this day, Mr. Chief Justice TILGHMAN delivered his opinion on the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, issued to the Marshal of the District, to bring Mrs. Sargent before him.—After a luminous exposition of the material facts of the case, and the law connected with them, the Chief Justice decided, that the Court of the United States had jurisdiction therein, and that Mrs. Sargeant remain in custody of the Marshal.

This decision settles one part of the business.—The Executrix must remain in custody until the money is paid. But there are others who are to take their turns. General Bright, and the military who acted under him, by order of the *wise* Governor Snyder, are to be tried to-morrow, in the Circuit Court, before Judge Washington. Bills of indictment having been found against them, for resisting in arms the authority of the United States.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 24.

The democrats here pretend to be highly pleased with the prospect of an amicable settlement of our dispute with Great-Britain, because they vainly hope to make the people forget at the ensuing election the evils which the ruinous and impolitic measures of the Cabinet at Washington have heaped upon them.——The great democratic oracle, Colonel Duane, having *no electioneering views to answer at this time*, comes out in his Aurora of Saturday, and utters the *real sentiments* of his party.—The following are some of his "ravings," which ought to convince every reflecting man, that this fellow and his adherents will exert every faculty they possess to prevent any treaty being finally made with England. Duane's voice is still for the "glorious Embargo" and the Non-Intercourse policy of Napoleon. Let no one be deceived by the hypocritical part our democrats are now acting. Those who have advocated and supported the most outrageous attacks on our dearest rights ought not to be trusted again with power.

"What an awkward figure does the 10th Congress now exhibit, to the eyes of discerning men—had the embargo been continued we should now have had the glory of settling for ourselves, and for all neutral nations, the rights of free ships, and the freedom of the seas.

"What is the aspect which affairs now presents? We are treated exactly like the Danes, after the city of Copenhagen was bombarded by Nelson; they proposed a treaty—*the infatuated crown prince* listened to their delusions, and in a few months afterwards, their town was battered about their ears, and their whole navy borne away in ignoble triumph.

"When America rising above the folly of an infatuated Congress, and in despite of their blindness and want of knowledge of the best interests of their country—when the American nation by the energies of individual exertion, without any aid, but with a great deal of injustice and disregard of the national resources, has progressed in manufactures to such an extent as promises to place us out of the reach of the corrupt methods by which Britain has hitherto *burned* and *destroyed, undermined* and *undersold* the neutral industry in our own market."

PEACE WITH ENGLAND.

The war party and French partizans (says the Baltimore Federal Republican) are thrown into complete confusion. The perseverance and firmness of the New-England States, aided by the returning good sense of a formidable body of the people to the Southward, have driven administration from its ground. Since Mr. Jefferson has retired with disgrace into private life, his successor has been compelled to abandon the ruinous policy under which the country has so long suffered. With the magnanimity and frankness characteristic of a great and enlightened nation, England has made a second attempt to renew the terms of amity and peace between the two countries. The particulars of the correspondence between Mr. Erskine and the Secretary, of State, are given in this day's paper. It proves what we have so often repeated, and which has ever been stubbornly denied by the democrats, that Great-Britain has always been influenced by a sincere desire to accommodate her unfortunate differences with America. The preservation of the country has grown out of the efforts of the minority in Congress.

April 25.

Yesterday, through the exertions and influence of the Federalists, the greatest rejoicings took place in consequence of the prospect of an adjustment of our differences with Great-Britain, and the restoration of commercial intercourse with that nation. The day was ushered in by the discharge of federal salutes from the forts and battery, from the frigate Constitution, British Packets, &c. In the evening, by the request of the Federal meeting held yesterday at the Circus, the principal houses in town were illuminated—and throughout the day joy was visible in every countenance.

This day the election commences—and if the Federalists succeed, of which there is hardly a doubt, THEN we may promise ourselves a long continuance of peace and prosperity.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, APRIL 26.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

The French letter of marque L'Esperence, Capt. Daplace, arrived here yesterday, in a short passage from Bordeaux. She has despatches, and was bound to Philadelphia; but directed to make the first port. A French gentleman, a passenger, politely favoured us with a file of French papers to the 19th of last month; and a manuscript copy of a new Imperial decree. A few translations from the papers, and the decree, will be found below.

The accounts from the European continent, in these papers, are nearly a month later than before received. War between France and Austria had not commenced, though the declaration of it was daily expected. The French Ambassador, and the Ministers of the Confederation of the Rhine, had quitted Vienna; and all the troops in the North, under the controul of Bonaparte, were in motion.—100,000 of the troops, which were in Spain, had returned into France; and were moving towards Bavaria. The Emperor was in Paris, at the last date. We find but little mention made of Russia; and that little did not indicate any thing like her taking a part in the war against Austria.—The peace between Turkey and England is attributed, in the Paris papers, to the interference of Austria.

The tidings from Spain, are late.—Saragossa surrendered the 19th February, after a memorable siege; the particulars of which fill three of the papers: About 10,000 of the garrison had passed Bayonne.—The South of Spain had not been over-run; nor had Cadiz been invested. The French had entered Oporto (Portugal) and were advancing on Lisbon.

The Brest fleet, at the latest date, remained near Rochefort.

On the subject of American affairs, these papers are wholly silent.—An Imperial decree, affecting a part of our vessels in France, will be found under the translations.—To understand it, it will be recollected, that the French have long detained American vessels, under various pretences:—But some time since an Embargo was laid on all American vessels in the ports of France.—The new decree only affects such as were detained by this general Embargo.—They are permitted to return direct to the United States, giving bonds.—The others are still detained.

☞ The above arrival gave rise to numerous vapid reports yesterday; but they were destitute of foundation in truth. We have seen nothing which looks like an accommodation with France; or the abrogation of her decrees.

[*TRANSLATIONS.*]

VIENNA, FEB. 23. The Wurtemberg and Bavarian Ambassadors are about to quit this capital. The different corps of our army are to be commanded by the Archdukes, and by Generals Lichtenstein, Rosamburg, Klenau, Kellawast, and Bellegarde.

FEB. 26. The great military promotions announced a few days since, have been followed by others.

Gen. Meerfeldt has been sent into Gallicia, where he will have a command.

The enumeration of the horses in this city and environs is now making. Several thousands will be wanted by government for the service of the artillery.

The young Counts de Kinsky and de Trautmandorf, have demanded of the Archduke Charles, to serve near his person in quality of volunteers.

MARCH 1. His Excellency Gen. Andreossi, has taken leave of our Court, on his return to Paris.—☞ He passed Augsbourg the 6th March, and continued his route without stopping.

PETERSBURGH, JAN. 16.—The Austrian Ambassador, Prince Schwarzenberg, has had his first audience of his Majesty, and had a conference of an hour and an half with him in his closet.

PARIS MARCH 22.—The Vienna Court Gazette continues to give all the absurdities of the English journals. The manner in which the events in Turkey are recounted, prove evidently that Austria has contributed all in her power to the peace between the Porte and England. Mr. Adair, formerly Ambassador to the Austrian Court, when he left Vienna had letters of recommendation to the Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople.

The Vienna Court Gazette states, that several Saxon regiments had marched into the Duchy of Warsaw, while the Westphalians are marching towards Tharingo.

AUGSBURG MARCH 1.—The head-quarters of General Oudinot's corps are in this city. Three Bavarian corps are to be formed in Tyrol, on the Inn, and in the Upper Palitinate.

Augsbourg, March 7.—We learn that several Englishmen have arrived at Trieste, and shew themselves publicly. A British courier, lately debarked there, and proceeded hastily to Vienna. For some time very frequent communications have been made between Austria and England, by way of Trieste.

An Austrian train of artillery has arrived at Egra, in Bohemia.

We learn that an Austrian corps has shewn itself on the banks of the Inn, on the side of Passau. For this cause the Court of Munich has ordered its troops in Swabia and Franconia to join those in Bavaria, who are to concentrate on the Iser. The garrisons of Ulm and Augsbourg are already on their march.

NUREMBURG, MARCH 7.—All the Bavarian troops are marching to the Inn.

The famous intriguer Genz has arrived in Vienna; probably to draft the Austrian Manifesto. M. Stein is also at Vienna.

BURGOS, *(Spain)* MARCH 5.—General Sebastiani pursues his success. Marshals Junot and St. Cyr are approaching Valencia, which it is expected will not make any defence.

Saragossa surrendered the 19th February, to the Duke of Montebello (Lasnes). Such of the garrison as would not swear allegiance to Joseph I. were to be sent prisoners of war into France.

AUSTRIA.

From Vienna, Feb. 22. "The measures which the Court of Vienna continue to take, and the movements of the troops in all the provinces, no longer permit us to doubt that war will be decided on and declared in a few days. The best informed persons are convinced of it. Yesterday we flattered ourselves with preserving peace; which caused the funds to rise; but to-day I am informed, from a good source, whose information has never deceived me, that the battallions of grenadiers in garrison here, will begin to *March* the 25th, and the rest of the garrison the 28th, to join the camp assembled near Lintz. I am also assured from the same source, that the Manifesto, a Declaration of the War, as well as the Proclamation to the army, are already prepared.—The Manifesto is conceived in very strong terms, against the Sovereign of the Confederation; but very flattering to the People of the Confederation; whom it calls upon to separate themselves from the alliance of France, and to make common cause with Austria. The Proclamation to the Army contains new promotions—promises to the troops recompenses of every kind; decorations, advancement, and even gifts of land. When the army shall have passed the frontier, it will be paid in ready money. The horses of the artillery are complete. The army, divided into nine corps, will have 850 cannon and howitzers.—A considerable part of the new militia will be combined with the troops of the line. All the officers have been obliged to join their corps. They name Klogerfurth, in Corinthia, Crowvia in Gallicia, Ens and Wels in Austria, Collin and Pilsen in Bohemia, as the fruits of junction. The Emperor and Archdukes will quit Vienna in a few days.

"*March* 2.—Many young men of the most noble families, have offered to serve as volunteers; and the collegians have demanded to be formed into a battalion.

The Emperor is about to undertake a journey: It is not yet agreed where he is to go; but it is generally believed that it will be to Hungary, for the purpose of accelerating the levy en masse of his subjects.

The numerous assemblages of Austrian troops, that have taken place in Bohemia, and appear to menace the upper Palitinate, have occasioned the putting in motion of part of the garrison of Nuremberg—the remainder will shortly follow.

A vast number of officers, subjects of the Princes of the Rhinish Confederacy, have positively refused to bear arms against their countrymen.

Paris, March 16. The Emperor returned yesterday from Rambouillet:

An epidemic disease was said, in the French papers, to have broken out at Saragossa, in consequence of the sufferings and hardships endured in the siege, and to have carried off upwards of 20,000 persons.

Council of Prizes, Paris, Jan. 25. The American vessel Susan, has been adjudged good prize to the officers and crews of the Italian and Syrene frigates. The same Court has declared good and lawful prize the merchandize taken out of the American ship Augusta, by the French privateer L'Eve, and confiscated the same for the benefit of the Marine Invalid Case.

March 13. The late Ambassador Gen. Andreossi, has returned to Paris from Vienna.

IMPERIAL DECREE:—
OF FEBRUARY 25, 1809.

ART. 1. American vessels which have been detained in the ports of the Empire, solely by the (French) Embargo, are permitted to return directly to the United States. This favour is not extended to such vessels as have been detained on account of irregular papers, or from any other cause.

ART. 2. The vessels, the embargo on which is thus raised, shall be placed in the disposition of M. Gen. Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to guarantee their direct return to that country.—The bonds given on their departure shall only be cancelled by certificates of our Consuls, &c. in America, that their cargoes were landed therein, and were composed only of the productions or industry of our Empire, and that no part of them was the produce of the soil, of the colonies, or of the commerce of England.

NEWPORT,
SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1809.

The Hon. *GENERAL ASSEMBLY* of this State, will convene in this town on Wednesday next, agreeably to law. The following gentlemen compose the House of Representatives:

☞ Those in *Italic* are new Members.

NEWPORT. *Christopher G. Champlin*, George Gibbs, William Hunter, *John P. Mann*, John L. Boss, jun. *Stephen Caboone.*

PORTSMOUTH. *Thomas Potter*, Tillinghast Almy, Daniel Chase, Clarke Chase.

MIDDLETOWN. Alanson Peckham, Samuel Manchester.

TIVERTON. *Benjamin Howland*, Christopher Manchester.

LITTLE-COMPTON. *Andrew Taylor, Isaac Bailey.*

JAMESTOWN. Daniel Weeden, Robert H. Watson.

NEW-SHOREHAM. John Gorton, Samuel Briggs.

PROVIDENCE. William Jones, James B. Mason, Nicholas Brown, Samuel W. Bridgham.

NORTH-PROVIDENCE. Stephen Olney, Abraham Wilkinson.

CUMBERLAND. David Sayles, *John Walcott.*

SMITHFIELD. Robert Harris, Enos Mowry.

CRANSTON. Jeremiah Knight, William Sprague.

BURRILLVILLE. James Olney, and a new member whose name we have not learnt.

GLOUCESTER. William Steere, Jesse Tourtelot.

FOSTER. *Zadock Young, William Stone.*

JOHNSTON. Nathan Brown, Peter Briggs.

SCITUATE. Peleg Fisk, Charles Angell.

SOUTH-KINGSTOWN. *Gardner Kinyon*, John Hagadorn.

NORTH-KINGSTOWN. John Allen, William Hammond.

EXETER. Daniel Champlin, Robert Crandall.

RICHMOND. Jonathan Maxson, Levi Totten.

CHARLESTOWN. Edward Willcox, Joseph Stanton, jun.

WESTERLY. William Rhodes, Thomas Noyes.

HOPKINTON. Jeremiah Thurston, James Wells.

WARWICK. Squire Miller, Peleg Rhodes, Thomas Holden, David Wightman.

EAST-GREENWICH. Jonathan Salisbury, Stephen Greene.

WEST GREENWICH. George Potter, Caleb Bailey.

COVENTRY. *Benjamin Greene*, John Remington.

BRISTOL. *James D'Wolfe, Samuel Wardwell.*

WARREN. John Haile, *Jesse Baker, jun.*

BARRINGTON. *Nathaniel Smith*, William Allen.

America and Britain.—The following observations of the British Minister, Mr. Canning, when an answer to the King's speech was under consideration in the House of Commons, will shew that one obstacle to negotiation with Britain was certainly removed in our "Non-Intercourse Law," and encouraged the hope of accommodation.

"Mr. CANNING observed, that at the moment America was making the propositions alluded to, to this country, she admitted French ships of war into her ports, a privilege which she persisted in denying to us. Had this Government acceded to her propositions, therefore, our merchantmen would have been obliged to trade in her ports without the protection of British convoys, and exposed to be captured by the French ships of war. The American coast would in this case have become a nest of privateers, and have prevented any beneficial results to this country from its concessions. He contended, that so far from being hostile in his disposition to America, he had never even used an expression of hostility towards that Government, but was of opinion that we could not, in the present circumstance, consistently with the national honour, now have any amicable or commercial relations with America. With respect to that Government, the French and we were not on an equal foot-

that his Britannic Majesty will, on the 10th day of June next, have withdrawn his Orders in Council of January and November 1807, so far as respects the United States, I have the honour of informing you that the President will accordingly, and in pursuance of the 11th section of the statute, commonly called the Non-Intercourse Act, issue a Proclamation, so that the trade of the United States with Great-Britain, may on the same day be renewed, in the manner provided in the said section. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) R. SMITH.

BY THE
PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is provided by the 11th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies; and for other purposes"—that "in case either France or Great-Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States," the President is authorised to declare the same by Proclamation; after which the trade suspended by the said act, and by an act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed with the nation so doing.—And whereas the Honorable David Montague Erskine, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has by the order and in the name of his Sovereign declared to this government, that the British Orders in Council, of January and November, 1807, will have been withdrawn as respects the United States, on the 10th day of June next. Now therefore I JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim, that the Orders in Council aforesaid will have been withdrawn on the said tenth day of June next; after which day the trade of the United States with Great-Britain, as suspended by the act of Congress above mentioned, and an act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the nineteenth day of April, in the year (L.S.) of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States, the thirty-third.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
RT. SMITH, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE LAST MAILS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 19.

REBELLION EXPIRING.

AT twelve o'clock, this day, Mr. Chief Justice TILGHMAN delivered his opinion on the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, issued to the Marshal of the District, to bring Mrs. Sargent before him.—After a luminous exposition of the material facts of the case, and the law connected with them, the Chief Justice decided, that the Court of the United States had jurisdiction therein, and that Mrs. Sargeant remain in custody of the Marshal.

This decision settles one part of the business.—The Executrix must remain in custody until the money is paid. But there are others who are to take their turns. General Bright, and the military who acted under him, by order of the *wise* Governor Snyder, are to be tried to-morrow, in the Circuit Court, before Judge Washington. Bills of indictment having been found against them, for resisting in arms the authority of the United States.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 24.

The democrats here pretend to be highly pleased with the prospect of an amicable settlement of our dispute with Great-Britain, because they vainly hope to make the people forget at the ensuing election the evils which the ruinous and impolitic measures of the Cabinet at Washington have heaped upon them.——The great democratic oracle, Colonel Duane, having *no electioneering views to answer at this time*, comes out in his Aurora of Saturday, and utters the *real sentiments* of his party.—The following are some of his "ravings," which ought to convince every reflecting man, that this fellow and his adherents will exert every faculty they possess to prevent any treaty being finally made with England. Duane's voice is still for the "glorious Embargo" and the Non-Intercourse policy of Napoleon. Let no one be deceived by the hypocritical part our democrats are now acting. Those who have advocated and supported the most outrageous attacks on our dearest rights ought not to be trusted again with power.

"What an awkward figure does the 10th Congress now exhibit, to the eyes of discerning men—had the embargo been continued we should now have had the glory of settling for ourselves, and for all neutral nations, the rights of free ships, and the freedom of the seas.

"What is the aspect which affairs now presents? We are treated exactly like the Danes, after the city of Copenhagen was bombarded by Nelson; they proposed a treaty—*the infatuated crown prince* listened to their delusions, and in a few months afterwards, their town was battered about their ears, and their whole navy borne away in ignoble triumph.

"When America rising above the folly of an infatuated Congress, and in despite of their blindness and want of knowledge of the best interests of their country—when the American nation by the energies of individual exertion, without any aid, but with a great deal of injustice and disregard of the national resources, has progressed in manufactures to such an extent as promises to place us out of the reach of the corrupt methods by which Britain has hitherto *burned* and *destroyed, undermined* and *undersold* the neutral industry in our own market."

PEACE WITH ENGLAND.

The war party and French partizans (says the Baltimore Federal Republican) are thrown into complete confusion. The perseverance and firmness of the New-England States, aided by the returning good sense of a formidable body of the people to the Southward, have driven administration from its ground. Since Mr. Jefferson has retired with disgrace into private life, his successor has been compelled to abandon the ruinous policy under which the country has so long suffered. With the magnanimity and frankness characteristic of a great and enlightened nation, England has made a second attempt to renew the terms of amity and peace between the two countries. The particulars of the correspondence between Mr. Erskine and the Secretary, of State, are given in this day's paper. It proves what we have so often repeated, and which has ever been stubbornly denied by the democrats, that Great-Britain has always been influenced by a sincere desire to accommodate her unfortunate differences with America. The preservation of the country has grown out of the efforts of the minority in Congress.

April 25.

Yesterday, through the exertions and influence of the Federalists, the greatest rejoicings took place in consequence of the prospect of an adjustment of our differences with Great-Britain, and the restoration of commercial intercourse with that nation. The day was ushered in by the discharge of federal salutes from the forts and battery, from the frigate Constitution, British Packets, &c. In the evening, by the request of the Federal meeting held yesterday at the Circus, the principal houses in town were illuminated—and throughout the day joy was visible in every countenance.

This day the election commences—and if the Federalists succeed, of which there is hardly a doubt, THEN we may promise ourselves a long continuance of peace and prosperity.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, APRIL 26.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

The French letter of marque L'Esperence, Capt. Daplace, arrived here yesterday, in a short passage from Bordeaux. She has despatches, and was bound to Philadelphia; but directed to make the first port. A French gentleman, a passenger, politely favoured us with a file of French papers to the 19th of last month; and a manuscript copy of a new Imperial decree. A few translations from the papers, and the decree, will be found below.

The accounts from the European continent, in these papers, are nearly a month later than before received. War between France and Austria had not commenced, though the declaration of it was daily expected. The French Ambassador, and the Ministers of the Confederation of the Rhine, had quitted Vienna; and all the troops in the North, under the control of Bonaparte, were in motion.—100,000 of the troops, which were in Spain, had returned into France; and were moving towards Bavaria. The Emperor was in Paris, at the last date. We find but little mention made of Russia; and that little did not indicate any thing like her taking a part in the war against Austria.—The peace between Turkey and England is attributed, in the Paris papers, to the interference of Austria.

The tidings from Spain, are late.—Saragossa surrendered the 19th February, after a memorable siege; the particulars of which fill three of the papers: About 10,000 of the garrison had passed Bayonne.—The South of Spain had not been over-run; nor had Cadiz been invested. The French had entered Oporto (Portugal) and were advancing on Lisbon.

The Brest fleet, at the latest date, remained near Rochefort.

On the subject of American affairs, these papers are wholly silent.—An Imperial decree, affecting a part of our vessels in France, will be found under the translations.—To understand it, it will be recollected, that the French have long detained American vessels, under various pretences:—But some time since an Embargo was laid on all American vessels in the ports of France.—The new decree only affects such as were detained by this general Embargo.—They are permitted to return direct to the United States, giving bonds.—The others are still detained.

☞ The above arrival gave rise to numerous vapid reports yesterday; but they were destitute of foundation in truth. We have seen nothing which looks like an accommodation with France; or the abrogation of her decrees.

[*TRANSLATIONS.*]

VIENNA, FEB. 23. The Wurtemberg and Bavarian Ambassadors are about to quit this capital. The different corps of our army are to be commanded by the Archdukes, and by Generals Lichtenstein, Rosamburg, Klenau, Kellawast, and Bellegarde.

FEB. 26. The great military promotions announced a few days since, have been followed by others.

Gen. Meerfeldt has been sent into Gallicia, where he will have a command.

The enumeration of the horses in this city and environs is now making. Several thousands will be wanted by government for the service of the artillery.

The young Counts de Kinsky and de Transmandorf, have demanded of the Archduke Charles, to serve near his person in quality of volunteers.

MARCH 1. His Excellency Gen. Andreossi, has taken leave of our Court, on his return to Paris.—☞ He passed Augsbourg the 6th March, and continued his route without stopping.

PETERSBURGH, JAN. 16.—The Austrian Ambassador, Prince Schwarzenberg, has had his first audience of his Majesty, and had a conference of an hour and an half with him in his closet.

PARIS MARCH 22.—The Vienna Court Gazette continues to give all the absurdities of the English journals. The manner in which the events in Turkey are recounted, prove evidently that Austria has contributed all in her power to the peace between the Porte and England. Mr. Adair, formerly Ambassador to the Austrian Court, when he left Vienna had letters of recommendation to the Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople.

The Vienna Court Gazette states, that several Saxon regiments had marched into the Duchy of Warsaw, while the Westphalians are marching towards Tharingo.

AUGSBURG MARCH 1.—The head-quarters of General Oudinot's corps are in this city. Three Bavarian corps are to be formed in Tyrol, on the Inn, and in the Upper Palitinate.

Augsbourg, March 7.—We learn that several Englishmen have arrived at Trieste, and shew themselves publicly. A British courier, lately debarked there, and proceeded hastily to Vienna. For some time very frequent communications have been made between Austria and England, by way of Trieste.

An Austrian train of artillery has arrived at Egra, in Bohemia.

We learn that an Austrian corps has shewn itself on the banks of the Inn, on the side of Passau. For this cause the Court of Munich has ordered its troops in Swabia and Franconia to join those in Bavaria, who are to concentrate on the Iser. The garrisons of Ulm and Augsbourg are already on their march.

NUREMBURG, MARCH 7.—All the Bavarian troops are marching to the Inn.

The famous intriguer Genz has arrived in Vienna; probably to draft the Austrian Manifesto. M. Stein is also at Vienna.

BURGOS, *(Spain)* MARCH 5.—General Sebastiani pursues his success. Marshals Junot and St. Cyr are approaching Valencia, which it is expected will not make any defence.

Saragossa surrendered the 19th February, to the Duke of Montebello (Lasnes). Such of the garrison as would not swear allegiance to Joseph I. were to be sent prisoners of war into France.

AUSTRIA.

From Vienna, Feb. 22. "The measures which the Court of Vienna continue to take, and the movements of the troops in all the provinces, no longer permit us to doubt that war will be decided on and declared in a few days. The best informed persons are convinced of it. Yesterday we flattered ourselves with preserving peace; which caused the funds to rise; but to-day I am informed, from a good source, whose information has never deceived me, that the battallions of grenadiers in garrison here, will begin to *March* the 25th, and the rest of the garrison the 28th, to join the camp assembled near Lintz. I am also assured from the same source, that the Manifesto, a Declaration of the War, as well as the Proclamation to the army, are already prepared.—The Manifesto is conceived in very strong terms, against the Sovereign of the Confederation; but very flattering to the People of the Confederation; whom it calls upon to separate themselves from the alliance of France, and to make common cause with Austria. The Proclamation to the Army contains new promotions—promises to the troops recompenses of every kind; decorations, advancement, and even gifts of land. When the army shall have passed the frontier, it will be paid in ready money. The horses of the artillery are complete. The army, divided into nine corps, will have 850 cannon and howitzers.—A considerable part of the new militia will be combined with the troops of the line. All the officers have been obliged to join their corps. They name Klogerfurth, in Corinthia, Crowvia in Gallicia, Ens and Wels in Austria, Collin and Pilsen in Bohemia, as the fruits of junction. The Emperor and Archdukes will quit Vienna in a few days.

☞ *March* 2.—Many young men of the most noble families, have offered to serve as volunteers; and the collegians have demanded to be formed into a battalion.

The Emperor is about to undertake a journey. It is not yet agreed where he is to go; but it is generally believed that it will be to Hungary, for the purpose of accelerating the levy en masse of his subjects.

The numerous assemblages of Austrian troops, that have taken place in Bohemia, and appear to menace the upper Palitinate, have occasioned the putting in motion of part of the garrison of Nuremberg—the remainder will shortly follow.

A vast number of officers, subjects of the Princes of the Rhinish Confederacy, have positively refused to bear arms against their countrymen.

Paris, March 16. The Emperor returned yesterday from Rambouillet:

An epidemic disease was said, in the French papers, to have broken out at Saragossa, in consequence of the sufferings and hardships endured in the siege, and to have carried off upwards of 20,000 persons.

Council of Princes, Paris, Jan. 25. The American vessel Susan, has been adjudged good prize to the officers and crews of the Italian and Syrene frigates. The same Court has declared good and lawful prize the merchandize taken out of the American ship Augusta, by the French privateer L'Eve, and confiscated the same for the benefit of the Marine Invalid Case.

March 13. The late Ambassador Gen. Andreossi, has returned to Paris from Vienna.

IMPERIAL DECREE:—
OF FEBRUARY 25, 1809.

ART. 1. American vessels which have been detained in the ports of the Empire, solely by the (French) Embargo, are permitted to return directly to the United States. This favour is not extended to such vessels as have been detained on account of irregular papers, or from any other cause.

ART. 2. The vessels, the embargo on which is thus raised, shall be placed in the disposition of M. Gen. Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to guarantee their direct return to that country.—The bonds given on their departure shall only be cancelled by certificates of our Consuls, &c. in America, that their cargoes were landed therein, and were composed only of the productions or industry of our Empire; and that no part of them was the produce of the soil, of the colonies, or of the commerce of England.

NEWPORT,
SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1809.

The Hon. *GENERAL ASSEMBLY* of this State, will convene in this town on Wednesday next, agreeably to law. The following gentlemen compose the House of Representatives:

☞ Those in *Italic* are new Members.

NEWPORT. *Christopher G. Champlin*, George Gibbs, William Hunter, *John P. Mann*, John L. Boss, jun. *Stephen Caboone.*

PORTSMOUTH. *Thomas Potter*, Tillinghast Almy, Daniel Chase, Clarke Chase.

MIDDLETOWN. Alanson Peckham, Samuel Manchester.

TIVERTON. *Benjamin Howland*, Christopher Manchester.

LITTLE-COMPTON. *Andrew Taylor*, *Isaac Bailey.*

JAMESTOWN. Daniel Weeden, Robert H. Watson.

NEW-SHOREHAM. John Gorton, Samuel Briggs.

PROVIDENCE. William Jones, James B. Mason, Nicholas Brown, Samuel W. Bridgham.

NORTH-PROVIDENCE. Stephen Olney, Abraham Wilkinson.

CUMBERLAND. David Sayles, *John Walcott.*

SMITHFIELD. Robert Harris, Enos Mowry.

CRANSTON. Jeremiah Knight, William Sprague.

BURRILLVILLE. James Olney, and a new member whose name we have not learnt.

GLOUCESTER. William Steere, Jesse Tourtelot.

FOSTER. *Zadock Young*, *William Stone.*

JOHNSTON. Nathan Brown, Peter Briggs.

SCITUATE. Peleg Fisk, Charles Angell.

SOUTH-KINGSTOWN. *Gardner Kinyon*, John Hagadorn.

NORTH-KINGSTOWN. John Allen, William Hammond.

EXETER. Daniel Champlin, Robert Crandall.

RICHMOND. Jonathan Maxson, Levi Totten.

CHARLESTOWN. Edward Willcox, Joseph Stanton, jun.

WESTERLY. William Rhodes, Thomas Noyes.

HOPKINTON. Jeremiah Thurston, James Wells.

WARWICK. Squire Miller, Peleg Rhodes, Thomas Holden, David Wightman.

EAST-GREENWICH. Jonathan Salisbury, Stephen Greene.

WEST GREENWICH. George Potter, Caleb Bailey.

COVENTRY. *Benjamin Greene*, John Remington.

BRISTOL. *James D'Wolfe*, *Samuel Wardwell.*

WARREN. John Haile, *Jesse Baker, jun.*

BARRINGTON. *Nathaniel Smith*, William Allen.

America and Britain.—The following observations of the British Minister, Mr. Canning, when an answer to the King's speech was under consideration in the House of Commons, will shew that one obstacle to negotiation with Britain was certainly removed in our "Non-Intercourse Law," and encouraged the hope of accommodation.

"Mr. CANNING observed, that at the moment America was making the propositions alluded to, to this country, she admitted French ships of war into her ports, a privilege which she persisted in denying to us. Had this Government acceded to her propositions, therefore, our merchantmen would have been obliged to trade in her ports without the protection of British convoys, and exposed to be captured by the French ships of war. The American coast would in this case have become a nest of privateers, and have prevented any beneficial results to this country from its concessions. He contended, that so far from being hostile in his disposition to America, he had never even used an expression of hostility towards that Government, but was of opinion that we could not, in the present circumstance, consistently with the national honour, now have any amicable or commercial relations with America. With respect to that Government, the French and we were not on an equal foot-

ing. *Let her exclude the ships of war of both Powers equally from her ports, and then this country might treat with her on honorable terms;* but in the present circumstances, he could not consider her as a fair and impartial Neutral power."

The Election in New-York State, commenced on Tuesday last. Great hopes are entertained, that it will terminate more auspiciously to the cause of public liberty, than any similar election since the adoption of the general government. In the Northern parts of the State, where democracy has long reigned with violence, there is said to be a complete change in the political sentiments of the people. In the city too, much exertion has been made, and the most favorable result confidently expected.

The Baltimore papers still speak confidently of some important changes expected to take place in the Virginia election. The dignified and independent conduct of New-England, has given to the federalism of Virginia, a new and powerful impulse.

It is reported, that a French fleet has arrived in the West-Indies, and recaptured the small island of Mariegalante.—If any force has arrived in that quarter, it is probably, a small squadron of frigates from L'Orient.

A vessel has arrived at Philadelphia that left Havanna, April 6. The commotions had not ceased; the French inhabitants who escaped, were still on board the American and British vessels, and many would probably come to the United States.

The British cruizers in the West-Indies are said to have particular orders to respect the American flag.

From the Boston Repertory of Yesterday.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Via Halifax.

We were yesterday favoured with a Halifax paper of the 18th inst. containing articles of intelligence from the London Gazette to the 14th and from Greenock papers to the 17th of March. The news is of considerable importance.

The die, at last, is cast in Germany. The whole Empire exhibits one scene of military movements.

FRENCH MOVEMENTS.

The French army of the Rhine under Davoust is on its march to the Danube. Gen. Oudinot, whose head-quarters are at Augsburgh, commands nearly 30,000 men. Several Dutch regiments have passed the Mayn on their way to Franconia, putting all the carriages and horses in their passage in requisition.

A French army is to be formed in Saxony, with which the forces of the Confederation of the Rhine are to act.

The French have an army of above 40 000 men in Italy near the Austrian frontiers. Massena is to have the command.

On the 12th of Feb. despatches arrived at Vienna, with the final decision of Bonaparte on the subject of his differences with the Emperor Francis. Messengers were immediately despatched to Petersburgh, Berlin and Copenhagen, and to the several Austrian governments.

Marshal Duroc passed through Frankfort, Feb. 2d on an important mission from Bonaparte to the Russian cabinet.

Jerome Bonaparte by imperial command, has issued a decree, ordering out an army for service of 5,500, and an army of reserve of 2,500.

GERMAN MOVEMENTS.

A Cordon of troops has been formed along the whole extent of the Austrian frontier. Great exertions are making to fortify Ems, in Upper Austria.

The cabinet of Vienna have ordered further augmentations of their armies. The militia too are disciplined two evenings every week and provided for actual service.

The Archduke Charles is appointed Generalissimo with unlimited powers, so that his operations will no longer be shackled by the interference of the Aulick council.

SPIRIT OF HOLLAND.

"Louis Bonaparte was at Utrecht, taking measures to relieve the country suffering under the inundations, when he received orders from Napoleon for the immediate march of 15 000 Dutch troops into Bavaria, to act under Davoust, and another division of like force to be ready by the middle of March. Louis sent off couriers to Amsterdam, &c. calling his ministers and council of state to Utrecht, where after much deliberation his council declared to him the incompetency of the nation to sustain the burthens of a new war, and solemnly protested against his employment of so large a force, *in a service so unconnected with the interests of the country.* A few regiments were however sent off: (the same mentioned above, on their way to Franconia.)"

The Ottoman Porte, it is said, in letters from Holland, will immediately join Austria, in the war against France. It is said to be one of the secret articles of peace between Turkey and Great-Britain.

The British government had received intelligence from the head-quarters of the Spanish army at Carolina, *(an advantageous position in the Sierra Morena)* dated Feb. 12. The Spanish patriots still retained a respectable force, and a confidence of eventual success. General Urbina had been appointed to the command of the central army and that of Carolina, in place of the Duke d'Infantado, under arrest. The French army had retired upon Toledo and Madrid, for the purpose of entering Estremadura with an army of 25 000 men.

Among the Spanish forces now embodied we observe the following mentioned. Gen. Cuesta at Truxille, with 14,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry. A division of British and Portuguese at Alcantra, of 14,000. The army of Carolina 27,000 infantry, and 1 700 cavalry.—The advanced guard at La Mancha 8,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry:—making 62 700.

The Halifax paper contains a splendid account of the arrival of Sir George Prevost, at that place, with his gallant troops, whose bravery in the speedy reduction of Martinique, procured them a cordial and grateful welcome.

SARAGOSSA.

It appears that Saragossa was not wholly subdued, until after the garrison had sustained 150 attacks, which were made night and day without intermission, for 45 days. In this memorable siege, the French are presumed to have lost nearly 30.000 men; and to have encountered from the unexampled bravery of the inhabitants, every kind of opposition which human ingenuity, stimulated by patriotism and the thirst of vengeance, could devise. After the first breach was made, which was about 30 days before its final subduction, the assailants were so powerfully opposed in the streets, and from the houses, as to defeat the execution of any immediate surrender of the place—they were compelled to conquer street by street, and house by house—for every house was a fortress, and was defended until blown up.—The details of this siege are highly interesting, presenting a daily journal of operations for 30 days, in which the French were unremittingly engaged in fighting the inhabitants, and destroying their dwellings, one by one. Such unexampled heroism, is without precedent in the annals of history.

The following useful information is communicated for publication, for the benefit of those who are in the habit of propagating the Peach-Tree, by a gentleman of this town, who has been twice in South-America, and who paid particular attention to the subject:

The preventative against the ravages of the insect which infests the Peach Tree in South-America, found most effectual, is simply binding a piece of Raw Hide around the trunk of the Tree, just above the surface of the earth. The hairy side of the Hide is placed outwards.

MARRIED.—At Providence, *Samuel Eddy*, Esq. Secretary of this State, to Miss *Ann Angell*, youngest daughter of Mr. Elisha Angell, of North-Providence.

DIED.—At Providence, on Monday last, Mrs. *Susannah Bailey*, relict of the late Mr. Constant Bailey, of this town, in the 84th year of her age.

—At Saragossa, (Spain,) the celebrated General *Palafox*, after some days sickness; he died a few days before the surrender of that city.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Brig Rockingham, M'Clean, Tarragona: Sloop Fame, Brown, New-York: do. Golden Age, Perry, ditto: do. Polly & Nancy, Gardner, Alexandria: do. Friendship, Chadwick, Baltimore.

CLEARED,

Brig John, Gray, Cape de Verd: sch'r Combine, Phillips, Boston: do. Lynx, Atwood, Washington: do: Azubah & Ruthy, White, Wilmington: do: Betsey, Tisdale, Richmond: Sloop Fame, Walden, New-York: do. Express, Wood, ditto: do. Aurora, Cahoone, ditto.

Arrived at this port on Tuesday last, the Brig Rockingham, Capt. M'Clean, 122 days from Tarragona, and 72 days from Cadiz, bound to New-York, with a cargo of wine and brandy.—Left no American vessels at Cadiz.—April 10th, was boarded by the British armed schooner Brim, the commander of which impressed *Daniel Hart*, a native of this town.—Spoke, April 3d, brig Return, 10 days from Boston, for St. Bartholomews. April 15th, schooner Betsey, Ramsay, from Boston for the Spanish Maine. April 17th; schooner America, Wickham, from Providence, out 5 days.

MEN's, YOUTH's, AND CHILDREN's HATS.

George Wanton,

Has just received at his Store, corner of Market-square.

AN extensive Assortment of HATS, which added to his former stock, will enable him to furnish Hats, of almost every size, shape and price usually wanted; as Youth's and Men's felt, plated, castor and beaver; Men's wide and common brims, of a superior quality. These Hats will be sold remarkably low, and are warranted inferior to none which are manufactured in this country, at the same prices.—*Also*, A variety of Youth's and Children's red and black Morocco Hats.—*Lately received*, One bale elegant French PAPER-HANGINGS, with BORDERS suitable therefor.—*Also*, A variety of cheap American PAPERS, with wide and narrow BORDERS, at the lowest possible prices.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscribers, at their Store.

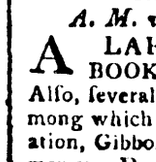
SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish, in prime order for shipping, 1000 bushels of Southern Corn; 120 barrels fresh Flour; Jamaica Rum; Pilot Bread; Bar Iron; Tar; Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars: Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Sale at Auction.

On THURSDAY, May 4, 1809, at 12 o'clock A. M. at Slocum's Wharf, for the benefit of all concerned.



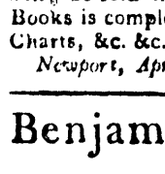
THE Brig GEORGE, burthen 210 Tons, with all her appurtenances.—Inventory of which may be seen at C. RHODES's Counting-Room.—Conditions at time of Sale.

C. RHODES, *Auc'r.*

Newport; April 29, 1809.

Sales at Auction.

On THURSDAY, May 4, 1809, at XI o'clock A. M. at Lyon's Wharf, to close a concern.



THE Ship COMMERCE, burthen 210 Tons; and the Ship HOPE, burthen 162 Tons, as they returned from sea. These Vessels are well found, and may be fitted for a voyage at a trifling expence. The terms of credit for *unexceptionable security*, may be extended to 4, 8 and 10 Months.—For particulars and Inventory, apply to

JOSEPH LYON.

Also, At same time and place,

Two Carriage Guns, 1 chest small Arms, a number of excellent Water Casks, and a quantity of Old Junk.

Newport, April 29, 1809.

Spring Goods.

Just Received, and for sale at

Lopez & Dexter's Office,

On the most accommodating terms.

THIRTY FOUR Packages fresh imported Spring GOODS, received by the latest arrivals, via Boston, comprising every kind in demand.

A L S O,

1 Case yellow and red Bandannoes.
3000 Pieces short yellow Nankeens.
500 Do. Company white Ditto.
1 Case newest fashion Buttons.
5 Bales India Cottons.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

Offer for Sale on favourable terms.

100 Bales Prime Upland Cotton.
150 Casks Whale Oil.
50 Barrels Prime Pork.
157 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar.

Also as usual, a general and extensive Assortment of Groceries.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Just Received, and for sale by

LOPEZ & DEXTER,

A Quantity No. 1, RUSSIA DUCK.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Books at Auction.

On THURSDAY, May 4, 1809, at X o'clock A. M. will be sold at Public Auction.

A LARGE and valuable Collection of BOOKS, including many rare and celebrated. Also, several late and interesting publications, among which are, Hume's England, with continuation, Gibbon's Roman Empire, Robertson's America, Do. Charles the 5th, Sterne's Works, Shakespeare's Plays, Burr's Trial, Millot's General History, Goldsmith's Greece, Blackstone's Commentaries, &c. &c.

The Collection will consist of several hundred Volumes, both English and American publications, mostly in good order.—Sale to commence precisely at X o'clock A. M. at Mr. SILAS DEAN's Auction-Room, Thames-street. The Catalogue may be seen at the time and place of Sale.—*Also*, will be sold immediately after the Sale of the Books is completed, a great Variety of Maps, Charts, &c. &c.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Benjamin & Solomon G. Weaver,

HATTERS.

TAKE this method to inform their friends and the public in general, they have removed from No. 90 to No. 91, Thames-street, nearly opposite their old stand, and directly opposite JAMES MUMFORD's Dry Goods store, where they have just received from New-York, an addition to their former stock, selected by themselves, which makes their assortment of Men's, Youths, and Children's HATS, as good as was ever offered from any Store in Newport, all which they intend to sell as low as can be purchased in this town.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

FOR SALE, at Wickford,

THE Brig CANTON, burthen 112 Tons, three years old, built of the best materials, is very burthensome, and sails fast. If not sold at private Sale before MONDAY, the 8th of May next, said Brig will be sold on that day at Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest bidder, without reserve. For terms, which are liberal, apply to *William Hammond, John P. Case, Benjamin Reynolds & Joseph Goold.*

Likewise for Sale.

The Hull of a new Vessel, built of the best materials, and measures 108 Tons.—For terms, apply to *William Hammond*, or *Benjamin Reynolds.*

Wickford, April 26, 1809.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Keeper of the Hospital on *Coaster's Harbour*, is about leaving it; and it is the opinion of the Town-Council that some suitable person should go on immediately—Application may be made to JONATHAN ALMY, Town-Clerk.

SAMUEL VINSON,
President of the Town Council.

April 5, 1809.

A NEW AND VALUABLE BOOK FOR SEAMEN.

JUST published and for sale at L. ROUSMANIERE's Book and Stationary Store, No. 1, Long-Wharf, a new and valuable book for Seamen, entitled,

Instructions for Mariners, respecting the management of Ships at Single Anchor: also, general rules for Sailing.—To which is annexed, an address to Seamen.—By HENRY TAYLOR of North Shields, (England,) Projector of the Lights in Halbro' Gatt, and at the Goodwin and Sunk Sands. From the Fifth English Edition.

The following is published as recommendatory of the work:

The Ship Owners of North Shields at their General Meeting came to the following Resolutions:

"That having examined and approved Henry Taylor's Instructions for managing ships at single anchor, order, that a number of them be purchased and put on board each of our ships, and we recommend them to the attention of every description of Seamen."

Also for Sale as above.

The AMERICAN COAST PILOT, 5th edition.—BOWDITCH's NEW AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, an improved edition.—The new improved WEST-INDIA PILOT, containing charts of all the West India Islands.—The new improved AMERICAN PILOT, containing the Navigation of the Sea Coast of North-America.—A new and correct chart of the COAST OF AFRICA, extending from Gibraltar to Sierra Leon, including the Madeira, Canary, and Cape de Verd Isles, by John Hamilton Moore.—NAUTICAL ALMANACKS.—SEAMEN's JOURNALS.—GEOGRAPHIES and GAZETTEERS.—DICTIONARIES.—WALSH's MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC.—QUILLS, WRITING-PAPER, LEAD PENCILS, LOG-BOOK PAPER, and almost every other article in the Stationary line; all which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at the Store of

Albert W. Gardiner,

No. 108, Thames-Street.

AN Elegant Assortment of Calicoes, Ginghams, Dimities and Cambricks, silk Shawls; Cambrick ditto; elegant fancy Muslins, spider nett, &c.—An extensive Assortment of Ribbons; cotton and thread Laces; large plain tortoise shell combs; velvet ribbons; trimmings; silk cords; buttons; farsnetts; cotton cassimeres; jeans; vestings; velvets; cassimeres; hosiery; and a general assortment of Goods, suitable for the season.—ALSO, Carries on the Bonnett Business in all its various branches, by the most approved Girls from the Manufactories at Wentham and Franklin.—Straw or silk Bonnets made at the shortest notice. Plain, dunstable and straw trimmings of every kind for sale.—*Just received*, An elegant assortment of split straw Bonnets, of the newest shapes, consisting of every quality and size, from 1 Dollar to 5 Dollars.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

John M Mansfield,

At his Shoe Store No. 141 Thames-Street, corner of Mary-street.

HAS recently received a large supply of SHOES, among which are 500 pair of Morocco, of a superior quality, with york, wirtemburgh and spring heels, made with ties and slippers.—Also, a large supply of low priced shoes, with a good assortment of Misses and Children's Do. of various colours and sizes.—Also, Men's and Boy's fine and common shoes, and Ladies velvet and florentine Ditto.—He expects this day, in addition to his stock on hand, a large supply of Misses and Children's shoes, with a few dozen of Ladies green morocco, and dark coloured and Do. and Sandals.—He has on hand a few dozen of Morocco shoes with heels, which he will sell at 3s 9d per pair, with a few dozen of Misses at 2s 6d per pair.—Those who wish to purchase by the quantity for the Southern or West-India market, may be supplied on the most reasonable terms, as he is constantly supplied from Manufactories in Lynn, in which he is interested.—He keeps constantly on hand a supply of New-York Leather, viz. neats leather, calf skins, seal skins, boot legs and tops, &c. &c.—*For Sale, as above*, 40 half-barrels of Alexandria Flour.—*Also*, A good Horse and Chaise to sell or to let.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

NEW ACADEMY,

Barney-Street.

THE Public are informed, that Mr. TREVETT's new and airy Academy is ready for the reception of pupils. He flatters himself that the pleasantness of the situation; the accommodation of the building; together with his determination to pay every attention to those placed under his tuition, will ensure him a portion of the public patronage.

N. B. The Scholars will, as usual, be publicly examined (by the Rev Clergy) quarterly.

Newport, April 26, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A LOT of LAND, containing about three Acres, situated at the south end of Thames-Street.—For terms, &c. apply to

CHARLES GYLES.

Newport. April 28, 1809.

WANTED,

A SUITABLE person to take charge of a Dry Goods Shop.—Apply at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport. April 28. 1809.

HARRIOTT's STRUGGLES THROUGH LIFE.

A few more copies of this new and highly interesting work, are just received and for sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

ing. *Let her exclude the ships of war of both Powers equally from her ports, and then this country might treat with her on honourable terms;* but in the present circumstances, he could not consider her as a fair and impartial Neutral power."

The Election in New-York State, commenced on Tuesday last. Great hopes are entertained, that it will terminate more auspiciously to the cause of public liberty, than any similar election since the adoption of the general government. In the Northern parts of the State, where democracy has long reigned with violence, there is said to be a complete change in the political sentiments of the people. In the city too, much exertion has been made, and the most favorable result confidently expected.

The Baltimore papers still speak confidently of some important changes expected to take place in the Virginia election. The dignified and independent conduct of New-England, has given to the federalism of Virginia, a new and powerful impulse.

It is reported, that a French fleet has arrived in the West-Indies, and recaptured the small island of Mariegalante.—If any force has arrived in that quarter, it is probably, a small squadron of frigates from L'Orient.

A vessel has arrived at Philadelphia that left Havanna, April 6. The commotions had not ceased; the French inhabitants who escaped, were still on board the American and British vessels, and many would probably come to the United States.

The British cruizers in the West-Indies are said to have particular orders to respect the American flag.

From the Boston Repertory of Yesterday.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Via Halifax.

We were yesterday favoured with a Halifax paper of the 18th inst. containing articles of intelligence from the London Gazette to the 14th and from Greenock papers to the 17th of March. The news is of considerable importance.

The die, at last, is cast in Germany. The whole Empire exhibits one scene of military movements.

FRENCH MOVEMENTS.

The French army of the Rhine under Davoust is on its march to the Danube. Gen. Oudinot, whose head quarters are at Augsburgh, commands nearly 30,000 men. Several Dutch regiments have passed the Mayn on their way to Franconia, putting all the carriages and horses in their passage in requisition.

A French army is to be formed in Saxony, with which the forces of the Confederation of the Rhine are to act.

The French have an army of above 40 000 men in Italy near the Austrian frontiers. Massena is to have the command.

On the 12th of Feb. despatches arrived at Vienna, with the final decision of Bonaparte on the subject of his differences with the Emperor Francis. Messengers were immediately despatched to Petersburgh, Berlin and Copenhagen, and to the several Austrian governments.

Marshal Duroc passed through Frankfort, Feb. 2d on an important mission from Bonaparte to the Russian cabinet.

Jerome Bonaparte by imperial command, has issued a decree, ordering out an army for service of 5,500, and an army of reserve of 2,500.

GERMAN MOVEMENTS.

A Cordon of troops has been formed along the whole extent of the Austrian frontier. Great exertions are making to fortify Ems, in Upper Austria.

The cabinet of Vienna have ordered further augmentations of their armies. The militia too are disciplined two evenings every week and provided for actual service.

The Archduke Charles is appointed Generalissimo with unlimited powers, so that his operations will no longer be shackled by the interference of the Aulick council.

SPIRIT OF HOLLAND.

"Louis Bonaparte was at Utrecht, taking measures to relieve the country suffering under the inundations, when he received orders from Napoleon for the immediate march of 15 000 Dutch troops into Bavaria, to act under Davoust, and another division of like force to be ready by the middle of March. Louis sent off couriers to Amsterdam, &c. calling his ministers and council of state to Utrecht, where after much deliberation his council declared to him the incompetency of the nation to sustain the burthens of a new war, and solemnly protested against his employment of so large a force, *in a service so unconnected with the interests of the country.* A few regiments were however sent off: (the same mentioned above, on their way to Franconia.)"

The Ottoman Porte, it is said, in letters from Holland, will immediately join Austria, in the war against France. It is said to be one of the secret articles of peace between Turkey and Great-Britain.

The British government had received intelligence from the head-quarters of the Spanish army at Carolina, *(an advantageous position in the Sierra Morena)* dated Feb. 12. The Spanish patriots still retained a respectable force, and a confidence of eventual success. General Urbina had been appointed to the command of the central army and that of Carolina, in place of the Duke d'Infantado, under arrest. The French army had retired upon Toledo and Madrid, for the purpose of entering Estremadura with an army of 25 000 men.

Among the Spanish forces now embodied we observe the following mentioned. Gen. Cuesta at Truxille, with 14,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry. A division of British and Portuguese at Alcantra, of 14,000. The army of Carolina 21,000 infantry, and 1 700 cavalry.—The advanced guard at La Mancha 8,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry:—making 62 700.

The Halifax paper contains a splendid account of the arrival of Sir George Prevost, at that place, with his gallant troops, whose bravery in the speedy reduction of Martinique, procured them a cordial and grateful welcome.

SARAGOSSA.

It appears that Saragossa was not wholly subdued, until after the garrison had sustained 150 attacks, which were made night and day without intermission, for 45 days. In this memorable siege, the French are presumed to have lost nearly 30 000 men; and to have encountered from the unexampled bravery of the inhabitants; every kind of opposition which human ingenuity, stimulated by patriotism and the thirst of vengeance, could devise. After the first breach was made, which was about 30 days before its final subduction, the assailants were so powerfully opposed in the streets, and from the houses, as to defeat the execution of any immediate surrender of the place—they were compelled to conquer street by street, and house by house—for every house was a fortress, and was defended until blown up.—The details of this siege are highly interesting, presenting a daily journal of operations for 30 days, in which the French were unremittingly engaged in fighting the inhabitants, and destroying their dwellings, one by one. Such unexampled heroism, is without precedent in the annals of history.

The following useful information is communicated for publication, for the benefit of those who are in the habit of propagating the Peach-Tree, by a gentleman of this town, who has been twice in South-America, and who paid particular attention to the subject:

The preventative against the ravages of the insect which infests the Peach Tree in South-America, found most effectual, is simply binding a piece of Raw Hide around the trunk of the Tree, just above the surface of the earth. The hairy side of the Hide is placed outwards.

MARRIED.—At Providence, *Samuel Eddy*, Esq. Secretary of this State, to Miss *Ann Angell*, youngest daughter of Mr. Elisha Angell, of North-Providence.

DIED.—At Providence, on Monday last, Mrs. *Susannah Bailey*, relict of the late Mr. Constant Bailey, of this town, in the 84th year of her age.

—At Saragossa, (Spain,) the celebrated General *Palafox*, after some days sickness; he died a few days before the surrender of that city.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Brig Rockingham, M'Clean, Tarragona: Sloop Fame, Brown, New-York: do. Golden Age, Perry, ditto: do. Polly & Nancy, Gardner, Alexandria: do. Friendship, Chadwick, Baltimore.

CLEARED,

Brig John, Gray, Cape de Verd: sch'r Combine, Phillips, Boston: do. Lynx, Atwood, Washington: do: Azubah & Ruthy, White, Wilmington: do: Betsey, Tisdale, Richmond: Sloop Fame, Walden, New-York: do. Express, Wood, ditto: do. Aurora, Cahoone, ditto.

Arrived at this port on Tuesday last, the Brig Rockingham, Capt. M'Clean, 122 days from Tarragona, and 72 days from Cadiz, bound to New-York, with a cargo of wine and brandy.—Left no American vessels at Cadiz.—April 10th, was boarded by the British armed schooner Brim, the commander of which impressed *Daniel Hart*, a native of this town.—Spoke, April 3d, brig Return, 10 days from Boston, for St. Bartholomews. April 15th, schooner Betsey, Ramsay, from Boston for the Spanish Maine. April 17th; schooner America, Wickham, from Providence, out 5 days.

MEN's, YOUTH's, AND CHILDREN's HATS.

George Wanton,

Has just received at his Store, corner of Market-square.

AN extensive Assortment of HATS, which added to his former stock, will enable him to furnish Hats, of almost every size, shape and price usually wanted; as Youth's and Men's felt, plated, castor and beaver; Men's wide and common brims, of a superior quality. These Hats will be sold remarkably low, and are warranted inferior to none which are manufactured in this country, at the same prices.—*Also*, A variety of Youth's and Children's red and black Morocco Hats.—*Lately received*, One bale elegant French PAPER-HANGINGS, with BORDERS suitable therefor.—*Also*, A variety of cheap American PAPERS, with wide and narrow BORDERS, at the lowest possible prices.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscribers, at their Store.

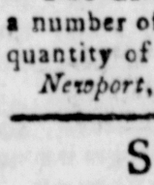
SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish, in prime order for shipping; 1000 bushels of Southern Corn; 120 barrels fresh Flour; Jamaica Rum; Pilot Bread; Bar Iron; Tar; Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars: Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Sale at Auction.

On THURSDAY, May 4, 1809, at 12 o'clock A. M. at Slocum's Wharf, for the benefit of all concerned.



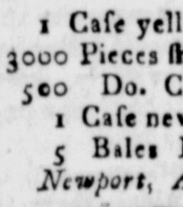
THE Brig GEORGE, burthen 210 Tons, with all her appurtenances.—Inventory of which may be seen at C. RHODES's Counting-Room.—Conditions at time of Sale.

C. RHODES, *Auc'r.*

Newport; April 29, 1809.

Sales at Auction.

On THURSDAY, May 4, 1809, at XI o'clock A. M. at Lyon's Wharf, to close a concern.



THE Ship COMMERCE, burthen 210 Tons; and the Ship HOPE, burthen 162 Tons, as they returned from sea. These Vessels are well found, and may be fitted for a voyage at a trifling expence. The terms of credit for *unexceptionable security*, may be extended to 4, 8 and 10 Months.—For particulars and Inventory, apply to

JOSEPH LYON.

Also, At same time and place,

Two Carriage Guns, 1 chest small Arms, a number of excellent Water Casks, and a quantity of Old Junk.

Newport, April 29, 1809.

Spring Goods.

Just Received, and for sale at

Lopez & Dexter's Office,

On the most accommodating terms.

THIRTY FOUR Packages fresh imported Spring GOODS, received by the latest arrivals, via Boston, comprising every kind in demand.

A L S O,

1 Case yellow and red Bandannoes.
3000 Pieces short yellow Nankeens.
500 Do. Company white Ditto.
1 Case newest fashion Buttons.
5 Bales India Cottons.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

Offer for Sale on favourable terms.

100 Bales Prime Upland Cotton.
150 Casks Whale Oil.
50 Barrels Prime Pork.
157 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar.

Also as usual, a general and extensive Assortment of Groceries.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Just Received, and for sale by

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A Quantity No. 1, RUSSIA DUCK.

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Abolition of the Slave Trade.

LATELY published at Philadelphia, and for sale, at L. ROUSMANIERE's *Book and Stationary Store, No. 1, Long-Wharf, Newport,*

The History of the Rise, Progress and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the Slave-Trade, by the British Parliament. —By THOMAS CLARKSON, M. A. In two vols. 12mo.—Price 3 dollars per set, neatly and strongly bound.

Also for sale as above,

The American GARDENER's CALENDAR; adapted to the Climates and Seasons of the United States:—Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the Kitchen-Garden, Fruit-Garden, Orchard, Vineyard, Nursery, Pleasure-Garden, Flower-Garden, Green-House, Hot-House, and Forcing Frames, for every month in the year; with ample practical directions for performing the same; also a variety of other necessary and useful information, by BERNARD M'MAHON, Nurseryman, Seedsman, and Florist.—In 1 vol.

FISHER AMES's WORKS, AND CHAPMAN's SELECT SPEECHES.

A few more copies of these valuable works are just received and for sale as above.

Also for sale as above a more extensive assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY than usual, and on as liberal terms as at any Store in the United States: BIBLES of every description and price: PRAYER-BOOKS and PSALM-BOOKS, a great variety, both of sizes and prices.—SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind used in this Vicinity. —ENGLISH and FRENCH DICTIONARIES of every size and price.—GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL-BOOKS.—ACCOUNT-BOOKS of almost every species in use, well bound and good paper.—The best quality of all kinds of WRITING and LETTER PAPER, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, April 1, 1809.

Ten Thousand Dollars for only Three Dollars!

ORDERS for tickets, in the River Lehigh Lottery, will be received, for a few weeks, by *L. ROUSMANIERE*, at the Office of the Newport Mercury. The following are the Prizes, viz.—2 of 10,000 Dollars: 2 of 5000 Dollars: 2 of 2500 Dollars: 3 of 1000 Dollars: 6 of 500: 15 of 200: 30 of 100: 60 of 50: 150 of 20: 300 of 10: and 13,800 of 5 Dollars.

Present price of Tickets Three Dollars—but will soon rise to 3 dollars and 50 cents.

The *River Lehigh Lottery* will be drawn in Philadelphia, and a regular *List of Prizes* will be received weekly during the drawing.

Newport, March 24 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER for Sale on the most favourable terms, the following GOODS.

154 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar.
72 Chests Souchong Tea,
35 Do Bohea Ditto. } Warranted of the
20 Do. Hyson-skin Do. } first Quality.
35 Puncheons St. Kitts and Antigua Rum.
12 Do. New-England Ditto.
450 Barrels Superfine Flour.
12 Hogsheads Prime Tobacco.
18 Bales Georgia Upland Cotton.
10 Pipes Country Gin.
2000 wt. Black Pepper,
24,000 wt. West-India } COFFEE.
26,000 wt. Batavia }
228 Boxes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins.
40 Casks Raisins.
80 Barrels Prime Pork.
3 Pipes L. P. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter-Casks Lisbon Ditto.
5,800 wt. Loaf Sugar.
7 Casks Zante Currants.
240 Reams Writing Paper.

With a variety of other Articles usually called for in the Grocery Line.

Cash to any amount advanced on Goods deposited for public or private Sale.—Goods stored in a fire-proof Store, and insured against Fire, for 3-8th per cent. per Annum.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

Insurance against Fire.

To FARMERS, COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS, &c. &c.

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Insure Property from Loss or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for shorter and longer periods. This Company first introduced Fire Insurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Institution may in some degree be estimated by the Losses paid to Sufferers by Fire, which in a comparatively short space of time, have considerably exceeded *Seven Millions of Dollars.*

The Company insure Houses, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Household Furniture, Merchandise, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Also Vessels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.

The Premiums vary according to the circumstances of the Property, are in all cases proportioned to the real risk, and as low and moderate as possible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjustment of the Losses.

For any information required, apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER, Agents.

Newport, Dec 23, 1808.

Samuel Blagge,

AT No. 23, STATE-STREET, BOSTON.

TRANSACTS Business on Commission, and makes liberal advances on Merchandize consigned for Sale. He refers those who may require his services, to Messrs LOPEZ & DEXTER, of this place for further information.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, for Building a Light-House, &c. on Point Judith, in the State of Rhode-Island, of the following materials, dimensions and description.

The Light-House to be of Wood. The form Octagon. The foundation of stone to be sunk three feet below the surface of the earth, or whatever greater depth may be sufficient to render the whole fabric perfectly secure, and to be carried up two feet above the surface of the earth. It is to be commenced of the diameter of twenty-one feet, where the wall is to be three feet thick. The foundation wall to be capped with hewn stone, of least eight inches wide, sloped to turn off the water.

The Octagon Pyramid of Wood, is to be good oak or white pine Timber, without sap, and to be twenty feet diameter at the commencement. The height of the Pyramid is to be thirty-five feet from the stone work to the floor of the Lantern, where the diameter is to be nine feet. The Frame to be covered with good inch seasoned white pine boards, feather edged, over which is to be laid a good coat, of cedar or white pine, without sap, shingles, and to be painted with three coats of good paint, the two last of which to be white. There are to be a sufficient number of Windows, well glazed with strong glass, with shutters, and the proper fastenings. Stairs to lead from the lower floor to the Lantern, with suitable platforms between each, all with plank or double boards, and the flairs and platforms to be guarded by good hand railing—On the top of the wood work is to be framed a strong tier of Joists, bedded therein, twelve inches deep in the centre, and to be sloped to six inches at the eaves, to give a proper descent for the water. These Joists are to be covered with good two-inch seasoned white oak plank, extending one foot beyond the sides of the pyramid, so as to form a covering, under which is to be a facte board and cornice, the whole to be covered with good sheet copper.

A complete Iron Lantern, in the octagon form, is to rest thereon, with a complete sett of Lamps, to be suspended by good and sufficient iron chains, so hung as that the lamps may be raised or lowered at pleasure; and also a sufficient number of air pipes. The eight corner posts or stanchions of the Lantern are to be well secured to the posts of the Pyramid, and to be one and a half inch square. The Lantern to be secured by eight iron braces, of one inch diameter, at the least, passing through the platform near the eaves, and turned towards the head, so as to reach at the eaves the corner posts of the Lantern, to which the braces are to be secured. The Lantern is to be six feet ten inches diameter, and seven feet three inches high from the floor to the bottom of the dome or roof, and to have a dome or roof three feet six inches in height, and covered with sheet copper. The rafters of the Lantern, (which are to be of iron) are to be framed into an iron hoop, over which is to be a copper funnel, through which the smoke may pass into a copper Ventilator, in the form of a ball, sufficient to contain forty gallons, and large enough to secure the funnel against rain; this Ventilator to be turned by a large vane, so that the hole for venting the smoke may always be to leeward. The spaces between the posts to be occupied by the sashes, which are to be of iron, struck solid, and of sufficient strength as not to work with the wind; each sash to be glazed with strong glass ten by twelve inches of the first quality, and one of the sashes to be hung on hinges, for a convenient door, to go out on the platform, which is to be surrounded by iron ballustrades, each rail or rod to be three quarters of an inch square, inserted in the braces between the eight posts. The Lantern to be painted with three coats of good paint. Eight dormant Ventilators to be fixed in the roof, and a close stove to be placed in the Lantern. The entrance to the Lantern to be by a trap door, which is to be covered with sheet copper, as also the groves into which it shall shut.

An Eclipser is to be placed to the Lantern, to be constructed according to the directions which shall be given by the Collector of the Customs at Newport.

The Entrance to the Light-House to be well secured by a strong pannel door, hung on iron hinges, lock and latch complete. The building to be furnished with two complete Electrical conductors or rods with points.

ALSO, A frame Dwelling-House, one story of seven feet stud, seventeen feet front, by twenty-six feet from front to rear, with a cellar under it, well stoned, six feet deep, ten feet wide and fifteen feet long in the clear, to be pointed with lime mortar. The House to be divided into three rooms, a parlour, kitchen and bed room; twelve feet from the front, a line is to run through the house, which forms the parlour, and the remainder of the House, the kitchen and bed room. Between the front door and chimney, flairs are to be made, leading down cellar and into the chamber. The walls of the House are to be boarded with good inch pine boards, feather edged, and on these are to be laid a good coat of cedar, or pine, without sap, shingles. The roof to be single pitch, boards to be jointed and halved, and well seasoned, and to be covered with like good shingles as the walls. There is to be a good chimney, with two fire places and an oven, and iron mantletrees. Also, two outside doors, and such inside doors as are necessary to keep the rooms distinct, and to pass up chamber and down cellar; these to be hung on iron hinges, with thumb latches, and the outside door to have good locks. A sufficient number of windows, each with 24 panes of 6 by 8 glass, with shutters and fastenings. The inside walls and ceilings to be lathed and plastered, with good lime mortar, and all the floors to be doubled above and below, and nailed through. The House to be well painted, with a double coat on the outside, the roof as well as the walls.

A well to be sunk, and walled with stone or brick, at a convenient distance, and furnished with the necessary apparatus for drawing water.

An Oil Vault to be built of stone, twelve by eighteen feet in the clear, six feet high, and two feet thick, franking each way from the door to support the bank, and covered with a cement of earth and sand, and over it a roof covered with shingles; to have a floor of flat stone or brick, a stone rabbit to the door, and steps to go down into the vault, of which as much to be under the surface as the situation will admit. The Vault to be furnished with five strong white pine, without sap, Cisterns, with covers, capable of containing two hundred gallons of Oil each, and well painted inside and out; these Cisterns to be set on blocks, and receivers placed under them, to preserve the Oil in case of leakage. The entrance to the Vault to be well secured by a sufficient door, hung with hinges, and a strong lock and painted.

The Contractor is to find all the materials, labour, workmanship, and every other object of cost and expense, and to execute the before described work in a good and workmanlike manner by a time to be agreed upon. Bond and security for the faithful performance of the work, will be required. Convenient payments or advances will be made.

Persons disposed to contract, will be pleased to forward their terms to WILLIAM ELLERY, Esq. Collector of the Customs at Newport, on or before the 15th day of May next, who will immediately thereafter transmit them to the Treasury Department, whence notice will be given of the accepted offer.

Treasury Department, March 23, 1809.

Ten Thousand Dollars,

AND NO DEDUCTION!!!

BY AUTHORITY.

A LOTTERY,

FOR the purpose of compleating the METHODIST CHAPEL in Newport.

SCHEME.

12,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each is 60,000 Dollars

Prizes.		*Dollars.*	*Dollars*
1	Prize	10,000	10,000
		3000	3000
3	Prizes of	1000	3000
6		500	3000
50		100	5000
50		50	2500
100		20	2000
500		10	5000
3700		5	18,500
4411			62,000

Subject to no deductions.

Not two Blanks to a Prize

The above Lottery will commence drawing, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets are sold, and when compleated, a list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and Ninety Days after which the highest prize will be paid; and those prizes above One Hundred Dollars in Sixty days, and all others in Thirty Days.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing, will be considered as generously given to the purposes of the Lottery.

JAMES PERRY.
JOSEPH EOSS, jun.
WILLIAM MOORE, jun. } *Managers.*
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN,
L. BEALL,

Newport, Rhode-Island, May 29, 1807.

TICKETS

in the above Lottery, are for sale at this office.

Newport Insurance Company.

THE Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified. That their Annual Meeting will be holden at their Office, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing Thirteen Directors for the year ensuing, agreeably to Charter; and for transacting such other business as may be laid before them.

FRANCIS MALBONE, *Acting Director.*

Newport, April 8, 1809.

Stephen Cahoone,

No. 118, Thames-Street.

HAS FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting Venetian Red India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By sending the Dimension of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. his distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of colours, for any work, at the shortest notice, with directions to use them.

Newport, June 10, 1807.

Stephen Cahoone,

Informs the Public

THAT the PAINTING BUSINESS will in future be carried on *at the old Stand,* No. 2, Cahoone's Wharf, by

WEAVER & UNDERWOOD.

His friends may be assured that every attention will be paid to their commands, their work done faithfully and with dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. He solicits the continuance of his former customers in their favour.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

Nathaniel Dearborn's CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

HAS lately been replenished with many valuable and interesting Works; the additions to this Library since the printing of the Catalogue, is about 800 volumes, of which a Catalogue will be shortly issued for the Patrons.

Mr. D. has for sale at the present Subscription price 1 sett of Dr. Rees' Cyclopedia, as far as it is published. Also, a few setts Rollin's Ancient History, and Blackstone's Commentaries, both new editions.

A few setts of indelible writing Ink for Linen, which is far superior to any other method of marking Linen, for economy, durability, and efficacy.—1 Dollar a sett.

Mr. D. has proposals opened for printing an elegant miniature edition of the following Poetical Works—Cowper's Poems, Milton's Paradise Lost, Young's Night Thoughts, Thompson's Seasons, Akenside's Pleasures of Imagination, Beattie's Minstrel, Falconer's Shipwreck, Gisborne's Poems, Pleasures of Hope, Pleasures of Memory, Johnson's Poems, Armstrong's Art of Preserving Health, Langhorne's Poems, Gray's Poems, Blair's Grave, Cotton's Vision's, Gay's Fables, Collin's Poems, Lyttleton's Poems, Selections from Burns, Selected American Poems; to be comprised in 14 pocket volumes, each volume to contain 250 pages, printed on a fine vellum paper, and issued to subscribers monthly; at 75 cents a volume.—Specimen of the type, size and page, may be seen as above.—Also, Proposals are yet kept open for Dusief's French and English Dictionary, 2 vols. at 5 Dollars.

THE BINDING

Of OLD BOOKS is continued to be done, faithfully, neatly, punctually and reasonably.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THAT pleasantly situated House and Garden, No. 5, Farewell-street, now occupied by Major John Collins.—For terms apply to

WALTER CORNELL.

Newport, 4th mo. 15th, 1809.

Earl & Allston,

At their Store, on Handy's Wharf, Newport,

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive supply of Charts, brass and wood Compasses, Telescopes, &c. rendering their assortment very complete; and have constantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the most approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, } Various Sizes.
Stoves and Camboose, }
Greene's Anchors.
Linseed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails assorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.—Orders from distant customers shall meet with due attention.

Also, just received and for sale

Swede's Iron of the following sizes, by the Ton or less:—1¼ and 2 inch flat; Inch, 7-8, 6-8, 7-8 square; do. do. do. do. round Ditto.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

Saunders Breese,

Has just received, and offers for Sale on liberal terms

FIVE Hundred Barrels best Superfine FLOUR.—Apply at No. 1, Handy's Wharf.

Newport March 2, 1809.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, at his Store on Wickham's Wharf, Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, of the first quality, by the single Barrel or larger Quantity. THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Jan 20, 1809.

TO BE LET,

When Possession may be had,

THE Large DWELLING HOUSE lately occupied by Gen. READ, being on the lower part of Thames-Street, with the Coach-House, Stable, and other premises thereto belonging.——For particulars, and terms, apply to

SAMUEL ELAM.

Dec. 12, 1808.

TO LET,

And possession given the 10th of December.

THAT large and commodious Dwelling-House and half the Garden adjoining, in Thames-Street, answering for two families lately occupied by *James Munroe.*—Apply to EDWARD EASTON.

Newport, Nov. 2, 1808.

TO LET,

And possession given the 10th of May next.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 19, Spring-street, now occupied by SAMUEL WHITEHORNE.—For terms, apply to him, or to ANN RATHBONE.

Newport, April 14, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-House and Garden, in Spring-street, occupied by the late *John Banister*, Esq.—For further particulars and terms, apply at the House.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

TO LET,

THAT part of the HOUSE occupied by Mr. BENJAMIN CHACE, standing on Washington and Marsh-streets, and directly opposite Capt. *Thomas Dennis's*; under the direction of the Trustees to the Long-Wharf and Public School.—Apply to

CONSTANT TABER,
Treasurer to said Trustees.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE House and Garden situated in Broad-street, late belonging to Capt. *Christopher Congdon.*—Also, a Farm in Middletown, consisting of about 50 Acres.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

GEORGE S. HAZARD.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE Dwelling-House, and Lot of Land, situated in Barney-street, No. 2, opposite the Jew's Synagogue.—For further particulars, enquire of

JONATHAN GREENE.

Newport, 4th mo. 15th, 1809.

THE Person who borrowed the 2d Volume of Hume's History of England, belonging to the late Mr. *John C. Scott*, is requested to return the same to the Subscriber immediately.

THOMAS TOWNSEND,
Administrator to the Estate of the said Scott.

Newport, April 8, 1809.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the public, that they have entered into Partnership, and taken the well-known Stables belonging to Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND, situated in Green-street, where Horses and Carriages for every purpose will be furnished at short notice; particularly Coaches provided with careful and experienced drivers, for parties of pleasure or travellers; and Saddle Horses either for Ladies or Gentlemen; they will also furnish dispatch messengers for any direction. Their Stables being well calculated for the business, Horses will be taken in to keep at reasonable rates for long or short periods; and as they are determined to attend well to every part of their business, they hope to merit the favours of the public.

JOHN G. EASTON.
WM E. DRUMMOND.

THE Subscriber from long and intimate knowledge of WM E. DRUMMOND, and confidence in his Partner, recommends them as worthy the encouragement of the public.

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 7, 1809.

Abolition of the Slave Trade.

LATELY publiſhed at Philadelphia, and for ſale, at L. ROUSMANIERE's *Book and Stationary Store, No. 1, Long-Wharf, Newport,*

The Hiſtory of the Riſe, Progreſs and Accompliſhment of the Abolition of the Slave-Trade, by the Britiſh Parliament. —By THOMAS CLARKSON, M. A. In two vols. 12mo.—Price 3 dollars per ſet, neatly and ſtrongly bound.

Alſo for ſale as above,

The American GARDENER's CALENDAR; adapted to the Climates and Seaſons of the United States:—Containing a complete account of all the work neceſſary to be done in the Kitchen-Garden Fruit-Garden, Orchard, Vineyard, Nurſery, Pleaſure-Garden, Flower-Garden, Green-Houſe, Hot-Houſe, and Forcing Frames, for every month in the year; with ample practical directions for performing the ſame; alſo a variety of other neceſſary and uſeful information, by BERNARD M'MAHON, Nurſery, Seedsman, and Floriſt.—In 1 vol.

FISHER AMES's WORKS, AND CHAPMAN's SELECT SPEECHES.

A few more copies of theſe valuable works are juſt received and for ſale as above.

Alſo for ſale as above a more extenſive aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY than uſual, and on as liberal terms as at any Store in the United States: BIBLES of every deſcription and price: PRAYER-BOOKS and PSALM-BOOKS, a great variety, both of ſizes and prices.—SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind uſed in this Vicinity. —ENGLISH and FRENCH DICTIONARIES of every ſize and price.—GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL-BOOKS.——ACCOUNT-BOOKS of almoſt every ſpecies in uſe, well bound and good paper.—The beſt quality of all kinds of WRITING and LETTER PAPER, &c. &c.—All which will be ſold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, April 1, 1809.

Ten Thouſand Dollars for only Three Dollars!

ORDERS for tickets, in the River Lehigh Lottery, will be received, for a few weeks, by *L. ROUSMANIERE*, at the Office of the Newport Mercury. The following are the Prizes, viz.—2 of 10,000 Dollars: 2 of 5000 Dollars: 2 of 2500 Dollars: 3 of 1000 Dollars: 6 of 500: 15 of 200: 30 of 100: 60 of 50: 150 of 20: 300 of 10: and 13,800 of 5 Dollars.

Preſent price of Tickets Three Dollars—but will ſoon riſe to 3 dollars and 50 cents.

The *River Lehigh Lottery* will be drawn in Philadelphia, and a regular *Liſt of Prizes* will be received weekly during the drawing.

Newport, March 24 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER for Sale on the moſt favourable terms, the following GOODS.

154 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar.
72 Cheſts Souchong Tea,
35 Do Bohea Ditto. } Warranted of the
20 Do. Hyſon-ſkin Do. } firſt Quality.
35 Puncheons St. Kitts and Antigua Rums.
12 Do. New-England Ditto.
450 Barrels Superfine Flour.
12 Hogſheads Prime Tobacco.
18 Bales Georgia Upland Cotton.
10 Pipes Country Gin.
2000 wt. Black Pepper,
24,000 wt. Weſt-India } COFFEE.
26,000 wt. Batavia }
228 Boxes Muſcatel and Bloom Raiſins.
40 Caſks Raiſins.
80 Barrels Prime Pork.
3 Pipes L. P. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter-Caſks Liſbon Ditto.
5,800 wt. Loaf Sugar.
7 Caſks Zante Currants.
240 Reams Writing Paper.

With a variety of other Articles uſually called for in the Grocery Line.

Caſh to any amount advanced on Goods depoſited for public or private Sale.—Goods ſtored in a fire-proof Store, and inſured againſt Fire, for 3-8th per cent. per Annum.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

Inſurance againſt Fire.

To FARMERS, COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS, &c. &c.

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Inſure Property from Loſs or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for ſhorter and longer periods. This Company firſt introduced Fire Inſurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Inſtitution may in ſome degree be eſtimated by the Loſſes paid to Sufferers by Fire, which in a comparatively ſhort ſpace of time, have conſiderably exceeded *Seven Millions of Dollars.*

The Company inſure Houſes, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Houſehold Furniture, Merchandiſe, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Alſo Veſſels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.

The Premiums vary according to the circumſtances of the Property, are in all caſes proportioned to the real riſk, and as low and moderate as poſſible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjuſtment of the Loſſes.

For any information required, apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER, Agents.

Newport, Dec. 23, 1808.

Samuel Blagge,

At No. 23, *STATE-STREET, BOSTON.*

TRANSACTS Buſineſs on Commiſſion, and makes liberal advances on Merchandize conſigned for Sale. He refers thoſe who may require his ſervices, to Meſſrs. LOPEZ & DEXTER, of this place for further information.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, for Building a Light-Houſe, &c. on Point Judith, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, of the following materials, dimenſions and deſcription.

The Light-Houſe to be of Wood. The form Octagon. The foundation of ſtone to be ſunk three feet below the ſurface of the earth, or whatever greater depth may be ſufficient to render the whole fabric perfectly ſecure, and to be carried up two feet above the ſurface of the earth. It is to be commenced of the diameter of twenty-one feet, where the wall is to be three feet thick. The foundation wall to be capped with hewn ſtone, of leaſt eight inches wide, ſloped to turn off the water.

The Octagon Pyramid of Wood, is to be good oak or white pine Timber, without ſap, and to be twenty feet diameter at the commencement. The height of the Pyramid is to be thirty-five feet from the ſtone work to the floor of the Lantern, where the diameter is to be nine feet. The Frame to be covered with good inch ſeaſoned white pine boards, feather edged, over which is to be laid a good coat of cedar or white pine, without ſap, ſhingles, and to be painted with three coats of good paint, the two laſt of which to be white. There are to be a ſufficient number of Windows, well glazed with ſtrong glaſs, with ſhutters, and the proper faſtenings. Stairs to lead from the lower floor to the Lantern, with ſuitable platforms between each, all with plank or double boards, and the ſtairs and platforms to be guarded by good hand railing—On the top of the wood work is to be framed a ſtrong tier of Joiſts, bedded therein, twelve inches deep in the centre, and to be ſloped to ſix inches at the eaves, to give a proper deſcent for the water. Theſe Joiſts are to be covered with good two-inch ſeaſoned white oak plank, extending one foot beyond the ſides of the pyramid, ſo as to form a covering, under which is to be a facie board and cornice, the whole to be covered with good ſheet copper.

A complete Iron Lantern, in the octagon form, is to reſt thereon, with a complete ſett of Lamps, to be ſuſpended by good and ſufficient iron chains, ſo hung as that the lamps may be raiſed or lowered at pleaſure; and alſo a ſufficient number of air pipes. The eight corner poſts or ſtanchions of the Lantern are to be well ſecured to the poſts of the Pyramid, and to be one and a half inch ſquare. The Lantern to be ſecured by eight iron braces, of one inch diameter, at the leaſt, paſſing through the platform near the eaves, and turned towards the head, ſo as to reach at the eaves the corner poſts of the Lantern, to which the braces are to be ſecured. The Lantern is to be ſix feet ten inches diameter, and ſeven feet three inches high from the floor to the bottom of the dome or roof, and to have a dome or roof three feet ſix inches in height, and covered with ſheet copper. The rafters of the Lantern, (which are to be of iron) are to be framed into an iron hoop, over which is to be a copper funnel, through which the ſmoke may paſs into a copper Ventilator, in the form of a ball, ſufficient to contain forty gallons, and large enough to ſecure the funnel againſt rain; this Ventilator to be turned by a large vane, ſo that the hole for venting the ſmoke may always be to leeward. The ſpaces between the poſts to be occupied by the ſaſhes, which are to be of iron, ſtruck ſolid, and of ſufficient ſtrength as not to work with the wind; each ſaſh to be glazed with ſtrong glaſs ten by twelve inchrs of the firſt quality, and one of the ſaſhes to be hung on hinges, for a convenient door, to go out on the platform, which is to be ſurrounded by iron balluſtrades, each rail or rod to be three quarters of an inch ſquare, inſerted in the braces between the eight poſts. The Lantern to be painted with three coats of good paint. Eight dormant Ventilators to be fixed in the roof, and a cloſe ſtove to be placed in the Lantern. The entrance to the Lantern to be by a trap door, which is to be covered with ſheet copper, as alſo the groves into which it ſhall ſhut.

An Eclipſer is to be placed in the Lantern, to be conſtructed according to the directions which ſhall be given by the Collector of the Cuſtoms at Newport.

The Entrance to the Light-Houſe to be well ſecured by a ſtrong pannel door, hung on iron hinges, lock and latch complete. The building to be furniſhed with two complete Electrical conductors or rods with points.

ALSO, A frame Dwelling-Houſe, one ſtory of ſeven feet ſtud, ſeventeen feet front, by twenty-ſix feet from front to rear, with a cellar under it, well ſtoned, ſix feet deep, ten feet wide and fifteen feet long in the clear, to be pointed with lime mortar. The Houſe to be divided into three rooms, a parlour, kitchen and bed room; twelve feet from the front, a line is to run through the houſe, which forms the parlour, and the remainder of the Houſe, the kitchen and bed room. Between the front door and chimney, ſtairs are to be made, leading down cellar and into the chamber. The walls of the Houſe are to be boarded with good inch pine boards, feather edged, and on theſe are to be laid a good coat of cedar, or pine, without ſap, ſhingles. The roof to be ſingle pitch, boards to be jointed and halved, and well ſeaſoned, and to be covered with like good ſhingles as the walls. There is to be a good chimney, with two fire places and an oven, and iron mantletrees. Alſo, two outſide doors, and ſuch inſide doors as are neceſſary to keep the rooms diſtinct, and to paſs up chamber and down cellar; theſe to be hung on iron hinges, with thumb latches, and the outſide door to have good locks. A ſufficient number of windows, each with 24 panes of 6 by 8 glaſs, with ſhutters and faſtenings. The inſide walls and ceilings to be lathed and plaiſtered, with good lime mortar, and all the floors to be doubled above and below, and nailed through. The Houſe to be well painted, with a double coat on the outſide, the roof as well as the walls.

A well to be ſunk, and walled with ſtone or brick, at a convenient diſtance, and furniſhed with the neceſſary apparatus for drawing water.

An Oil Vault to be built of ſtone, twelve by eighteen feet in the clear, ſix feet high, and two feet thick, ſranking each way from the door to ſupport the bank, and covered with a cement of earth and ſand, and over it a roof covered with ſhingles; to have a floor of flat ſtone or brick, a ſtone rabbit to the door, and ſteps to go down into the vault, of which as much to be under the ſurface as the ſituation will admit. The Vault to be furniſhed with five ſtrong white pine, without ſap, Ciſterns, with covers, capable of containing two hundred gallons of Oil each, and well painted inſide and out; theſe Ciſterns to be ſet on blocks, and receivers placed under them, to preſerve the Oil in caſe of leakage. The entrance to the Vault to be well ſecured by a ſufficient door, hung with hinges, and a ſtrong lock and painted.

The Contractor is to find all the materials, labour, workmanſhip, and every other object of coſt and expenſe, and to execute the before deſcribed work in a good and workmanlike manner by a time to be agreed upon. Bond and ſecutity for the faithful performance of the work, will be required. Convenient payments or advances will be made.

Perſons diſpoſed to contract, will be pleaſed to forward their terms to WILLIAM ELLERY, Eſq. Collector of the Cuſtoms at Newport, on or before the 15th day of May next, who will immediately thereafter tranſmit them to the Treaſury Department, whence notice will be given of the accepted offer.

Treaſury Department, March 28, 1809.

Ten Thouſand Dollars,

AND NO DEDUCTION!!!

BY AUTHORITY.

A LOTTERY,

FOR the purpoſe of compleating the METHODIST CHAPEL in Newport.

SCHEME.

12,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each is 60,000 Dollars

Prizes.		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1	Prize	10.000	10,000
1		3000	3000
1	Prizes of	1000	3000
6		500	3000
50		100	5000
50		50	2500
100		20	2000
500		10	5000
3700		5	18,500
4411			52,000

Subject to no deduction.

Not two Blanks to a Prize

The above Lottery will commence drawing, as ſoon as a ſufficient number of Tickets are ſold, and when compleated, a liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and Ninety Days after which the higheſt prize will be paid; and thoſe prizes above One Hundred Dollars in Sixty days, and all others in Thirty Days.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing, will be conſidered as generouſly given to the purpoſes of the Lottery.

JAMES PERRY.
JOSEPH BOSS, jun.
WILLIAM MOORE, jun. } *Managers.*
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN,
L. BEALL,

Newport, Rhode-Island, May 29, 1807.

TICKETS

in the above Lottery, are for ſale at this office.

Newport Inſurance Company.

THE Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, That their Annual Meeting will be holden at their Office, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpoſe of electing Thirteen Directors for the year enſuing, agreeably to Charter; and for tranſacting ſuch other buſineſs as may be laid before them.

FRANCIS MALBONE, *Acting Director.*

Newport, April 8, 1809.

Stephen Cahoone,

No. 118, *Thames-Street.*

HAS FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting Venetian Red India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſion of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. his diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of colours, for any work, at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them.

Newport, June 10, 1807:

Stephen Cahoone,

Informs the Public

THAT the PAINTING BUSINESS will in future be carried on *at the old Stand*, No. 2, Cahoone's Wharf, by

WEAVER & UNDERWOOD.

His friends may be aſſured that every attention will be paid to their commands, their work done faithfully and with diſpatch, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. He ſolicits the continuance of his former cuſtomers in their favour.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

Nathaniel Dearborn's CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

HAS lately been repleniſhed with many valuable and intereſting Works; the additions to this Library ſince the printing of the Catalogue, is about 800 volumes, of which a Catalogue will be ſhortly iſſued for the Patrons.

Mr. D. has for ſale at the preſent Subſcription price 1 ſett of Dr. Rees' Cyclopedia, as far as it is publiſhed. Alſo, a few ſetts Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory, and Blackſtone's Commentaries, both new editions.

A few ſetts of indelible writing Ink for Linen, which is far ſuperior to any other method of marking Linen, for economy, durability, and efficacy.—1 Dollar a ſett.

Mr. D. has propoſals opened for printing an elegant miniature edition of the following Poetical Works.—Cowper's Poems, Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, Young's Night Thoughts, Thompſon's Seaſons, Akenſide's Pleaſures of Imagination, Beattie's Minſtrel, Falconer's Shipwreck, Giſborne's Poems, Pleaſures of Hope, Pleaſures of Memory, Johnſon's Poems, Armſtrong's Art of Preſerving Health, Langhorne's Poems, Gray's Poems, Blair's Grave, Cotton's Viſion's, Gay's Fables, Collin's Poems, Lyttleton's Poems, Selections from Burns, Selected American Poems; to be compriſed in 14 pocket volumes, each volume to contain 250 pages, printed on a fine vellum paper, and iſſued to ſubſcribers monthly; at 75 cents a volume.—Specimen of the type, ſize and page, may be ſeen as above.—Alſo, Propoſals are yet kept open for Dufief's French and Engliſh Dictionary, 2 vols. at 5 Dollars.

THE BINDING

Of OLD BOOKS is continued to be done, faithfully, neatly, punctually and reaſonably.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate poſſeſſion given.

THAT pleaſantly ſituated Houſe and Garden, No. 5, Farewell-ſtreet, now occupied by Major John Collins.—For terms apply to

WALTER CORNELL.

Newport, 4th mo. 15th, 1809.

Earl & Allſton,

At their Store, on Handy's Wharf, Newport,

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extenſive ſupply of Charts, braſs and wood Compaſſes, Teleſcopes, &c. rendering their aſſortment very complete; and have conſtantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the moſt approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, } Various Sizes.
Stoves and Cambooſes, }
Greene's Anchors. }
Linſeed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Roſin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails aſſorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery neceſſary for the equipment of veſſels, which they offer for ſale on liberal terms.—Orders from diſtant cuſtomers ſhall meet with due attention.

Alſo, juſt received and for ſale

Swede's Iron of the following ſizes, by the Ton or leſs:—1¼ and 2 inch flat; Inch, 7-8, 6-8, 7-8 ſquare; do. do. do. do. round Ditto.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

Saunders Breeſe,

Has juſt received, and offers for Sale on liberal terms

FIVE Hundred Barrels beſt Superfine FLOUR.—Apply at No. 1, Handy's Wharf.

Newport March 2, 1809.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale, at his Store on Wickham's Wharf, Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, of the firſt quality, by the ſingle Barrel or larger Quantity. THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

TO BE LET,

When Poſſeſſion may be had,

THE Large DWELLING-HOUSE lately occupied by Gen. READ, being on the lower part of Thames-Street, with the Coach-Houſe, Stable, and other premiſes thereto belonging.——For particulars, and terms, apply to

SAMUEL ELAM.

Dec. 12, 1808.

TO LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 10th *of December.*

THAT large and commodious Dwelling-Houſe and half the Garden adjoining, in Thames-Street, anſwering for two families lately occupied by *James Munroe.*—Apply to EDWARD EASTON.

Newport, Nov. 2, 1808.

TO LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 10th *of May next.*

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 19, Spring-ſtreet, now occupied by SAMUEL WHITEHORNE.—For terms, apply to him, or to ANN RATHBONE.

Newport, April 14, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-Houſe and Garden, in Spring-ſtreet, occupied by the late *John Banister*, Eſq.—For further particulars and terms, apply at the Houſe.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

TO LET,

THAT part of the HOUSE occupied by Mr. BENJAMIN CRAGE, ſtanding on Waſhington and Marſh-ſtreets, and directly oppoſite Capt. *Thomas Dennis's*; under the direction of the Truſtees to the Long-Wharf and Public School.—Apply to

CONSTANT TABER,
Treaſurer to ſaid Truſtees.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE Houſe and Garden ſituated in Broad-ſtreet, late belonging to Capt. *Chriſtopher Congdon.*—Alſo, a Farm in Middletown, conſiſting of about 50 Acres.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

GEORGE S. HAZARD.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE Dwelling-Houſe, and Lot of Land, ſituated in Barney-ſtreet, No. 2, oppoſite the Jew's Synagogue.—For further particulars, enquire of

JONATHAN GREENE.

Newport, 4th mo. 15th, 1809.

THE Perſon who borrowed the 2d Volume of Hume's Hiſtory of England, belonging to the late Mr. *John C. Scott*, is requeſted to return the ſame to the Subſcriber immediately.

THOMAS TOWNSEND,
Adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of the ſaid Scott.

Newport, April 8, 1809.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers reſpectfully inform their Friends and the public, that they have entered into Partnerſhip, and taken the well-known Stables belonging to Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND, ſituated in Green-ſtreet, where Horſes and Carriages for every purpoſe will be furniſhed at ſhort notice; particularly Coachees provided with careful and experienced drivers, for parties of pleaſure or travellers; and Saddle Horſes either for Ladies or Gentlemen; they will alſo furniſh diſpatch meſſengers for any direction. Their Stables being well calculated for the buſineſs, Horſes will be taken in to keep at reaſonable rates for long or ſhort periods; and as they are determined to attend well to every part of their buſineſs, they hope to merit the favours of the public.

JOHN G. EASTON,
WM. E. DRUMMOND.

THE Subſcriber from long and intimate knowledge of WM. E. DRUMMOND, and confidence in his Partner, recommends them as worthy the encouragement of the public.

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 7, 1809.